The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,895.—New Series. **BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871.** Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
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Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th March, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

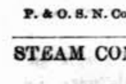
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



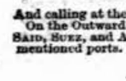
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES, (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines at Table. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Auld, to be DESPATCHED about 31st INSTANT.
For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th March 1871.

FOR LONDON. (TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander. This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole-SALE and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins.	,, 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

C A U T I O N.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lienvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

[illegible] CLARKE AND [illegible]HAM, COLONIAL ENGINEERS, Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors, 48, Mark Lane, London. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinevere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill, the same comprises carved seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as first-rate Engravings, Chromolithographs and Oil Paintings in gilt frames, elaborately Carved Four-post Bedstead, a handsome Iron Painted ditto, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Gentleman's Writing Table, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a small collection of valuable Books, fresh Oilman's Stores, superior Wines, choice Plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN AND FRESH ARAB HORSES.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Ali Abdoolah's Byculla Commission Stable, opposite Byculla Club, to close an account of different Owners:—
5 Handsome Australian Horses, all broken in Harness.
6 ditto ditto ditto, perfect Saddle Horse and quiet in double and single Harness.
6 Fresh Arab Horses just landed.
1 very handsome Grey Arab Horse quiet in Harness, 6 years old.
3 Persian Horses all 5 years old quite to ride or drive.
A pair of Australian Grey Mares, well-matched 6 years old.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Cassum Meetha, per The Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company Limited, and on account and risk of Messrs. G Sigg and Co.

C M—N O—50 Bales Oomrawuttee Cotton.

Samples may be seen at the Auctioneer's or the Berar Company's Office, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3 Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, &c, belonging to Messrs. CORBIN & Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rogers & Co.

The Sale will be resumed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, from Lot No. 943.

N.B.—The Office Furniture, consisting of the following articles, will be sold first, viz, Blackwood Writing Table with desk drawers, Dispensing Table, Shelves with drawers for medicine, Office Tables, Washing Stands with Furniture, Chairs, Teakwood Office screens with glasses, one large Teakwood Ice-box lined with lead, one large Water Tank made of teakwood and lined with lead, one Pump to draw water from the well, Coir Matting, Soda-Water Machine and lot of Fixtures.

Bombay, 14th March. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

GRAND FAMILY PERFORMANCE. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF A PARSEE GENTLEMAN OF POONA. UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF "KHODABUX." GO AND SEE AND HEAR THE JOKES OF "KHODABUX." TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH. REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

The ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY will have the honor of appearing again before the Public in their pleasing Comedy, entitled,

"KHODABUX."

NEW TURKISH DRESSES, NEW SCENES, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW HUMOUROUS PIECES, &c.

To be followed by a variety of Dances, Music and Songs.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1
Unreserved Seats	,, 2	Pit	Ans. 8
Stalls	,, 1-8		

Tickets to be had and Seats reserved at the "Chabook Press," Dhobie Talao.

☞ No Gentleman will be admitted without a Lady.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASES.

2nd DAY, SATURDAY, 18th MARCH 1871.

FIRST RACE.

A PURSE of Rs. 200. For all horses belonging to Members of the Hunt. About two miles. A Handicap. Nominations to be sent in on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., by 5 p.m., weights to be declared the following morning at 7 a.m., and declarations of starting to be made before 5 p.m. the same day. Entrance 2 G.M. 1 G. M. for not standing the Handicap. Gentlemen Riders.

SECOND RACE.

A CUP, value Rs. 250, presented by a Member of the Bombay Hunt. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have never started. About one mile and a half. Weight for age raised two stone. Gentlemen Riders. Nominations to be sent in by 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst. Entrance 2 G. M.

THIRD RACE.

Rs. 120 from the Fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds. A Handicap. About two miles. Nominations to be sent in on THURSDAY, by 5 p.m., weights to be declared the following morning at 7 a.m., and declarations of starting to be made by 5 p.m. the same day. Entrance Rs. 20 P. P. Gentlemen Riders.

FOURTH RACE.

Rs. 50 from the Fund. For all ponies 13 hands and under. About half a mile over hurdles. Catch weights over 10 stone. G. R. Entrance, Rs. 10, to be made on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., by 5 p.m. G. R.

P. BENN, Honorary Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE (75) per SHARE, for the year ending 31st December 1870, has been declared and payable to the Registered Shareholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 149, Doongree Colee Street.

Share Certificates are required to be produced when applying for payment. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 149, Doongree Colee Street, Bombay, 13th March 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, from parties willing to undertake the CONSTRUCTION of THREE WORKSHEDS in the COUNTY JAIL.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed Forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 11th March 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PIECE of GOVERNMENT GROUND, measuring about 2,014 square yards, situated between Cursetjee Sooklajee Street and Foras Road, Cammatteepoora, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1871, at 3 p.m.

Conditions of Sale can be learnt on application at the Office, where also a plan can be seen.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 10th March 1871.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA. THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS, 207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen (Wholesale and Retail), India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard (Corner of Cheapside) LONDON, Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Preserved Provisions
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Stationery
Ironmongery	Saddlery & Harness	Books
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Toys, &c., &c.
Agricultural Implements	Wines	
	Ales	
	Beers	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, [illegible]

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and [illegible] against Bills of Lading.

Illustrated Price Lists may be obtained Post free, on application to the Publishers of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs, Residents of Bombay and Mofussil, to the undermentioned Stores, which cannot be surpassed at their respective quotations.

HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, Received Overland.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Bath Chops and Tongues, ditto	0 14	1 0
PRESERVED MEATS— Crosse and Blackwell, and D. Hogarth's		
Beef a la Mode, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do & Vegetable ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Do Corned ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Mutton, Roast ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Lamb and Peas ditto ditto	0 14	1 0
Mutton and Vegetable, in 1 lb. tins, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Do Scotch Haggis ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Veal Stewed with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Do Green Peas ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do boiled with Vegetable ditto ditto	0 12	0 14
Do Calf's Head with Bacon ditto ditto	1 0	1 2
PIES—		
Veal and Ham Pie	1 0	1 4
Pork Pie	1 0	1 4
Yorkshire Game Pie	1 4	1 8
GAME and POULTRY—		
Fowl, Boiled and Roast	1 2	1 4
Duck and Green Peas	1 2	1 4
Rump Steaks	1 0	1 4
Partridge, Roast	2 4	2 8
Grouse, Roast	2 12	3 0
Hare, Jugged, Roast and Stewed	0 14	1 0
POTTED MEATS and FISH—		
Potted Beef; Do Ham; Do Tongue; Do Meat, (Strasburg Paste); Yarmouth Bloater Paste; Anchovy Paste — each	0 10	0 12
Potted Game; Do Salmon; Do Ham and Chicken; Shrimp Paste; Pate de Diable — each	0 12	0 14
TART FRUITS—		
Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb, each	0 8	0 10
Apple, Currant, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant, each	0 10	0 12
SAUCES—		
Cold Meat, Windsor, General, and Lord Mayor ... in ½ pints	0 8	0 10
Do do do pints	0 12	0 14
City of London, Beef-steak, Gloucester, Harvey, John Bull, Tomato, Wellington ½ pints	0 8	0 10
ditto pints	1 0	1 4
King of Oude's Sauce, in ½ pints	0 12	0 14
Essence of Anchovies	1 4	1 6
Lea and Perrins' Sauce ½ pints	0 10	0 12
VINEGAR, MUSTARD, and SALT—		
Vinegar, White Wine (Cross and Blackwell's), in quarts	0 8	0 10
Do Chili and Tarragon, in pints	0 10	0 12
Mustard, best Durham, in ½ lb bottles	0 8	0 10
Do do do in 1 lb do	0 14	1 0
Salt, best Table, in jars	0 4	0 6
DRY FRUITS—		
Almonds and Raisins	2 4	2 8
Muscatel Raisins	2 0	2 4
Prunes, 2 lbs. tins, each	1 12	2 0
DRIED HERBS—		
Mint, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Sage, in bottles	0 14	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto	0 10	0 12
Celery Seeds, in bottles	0 14	0 12
PICKLES—		
Chow Chow, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles	0 8	0 10
Gherkins, Imperial Hot Pickles	0 10	0 12
Captain White's Oriental Pickle and West India Pickle, each	0 10	0 12
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS— By Crosse and Blackwell.		
Apricot, Chinois, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, each	2 2	2 6
FRUITS in BRANDY or NOYEAU—		
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Red Pears, White Pears, each	1 12	2 0
FRUITS in SYRUP—		
Cherries, Greengages, Strawberries, Pears, Peaches, each	1 4	1 8
JAMS and MARMALADES—		
Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, in 1 lb. tins or jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto Ditto 2 lb. tins or jars	1 4	1 6
Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb. jars	0 10	0 12
Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars	1 2	1 4
CANDIED FRUITS, &c.		
Bon Bon Cossaques	1 8	1 12
Orange Peel	1 0	1 4
Lemon Peel	1 0	1 4
Citron Peel	1 4	1 8
Mixed Peel	1 0	1 4
Normandy Pippins, in 2 lb. tins, each	1 12	2 0
TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE—		
Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	10 0	12 0
Do in packets of 1 lb	1 4	1 8
Do Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each	12 0	14 0
Coffee, per lb	0 7	0 8
Best Crystallized Sugar in boxes, containing 28 lbs; each	5 14	6 4
Ditto ditto ditto 14 lbs; each	3 0	3 6
Loaf Sugar, in small loaves, per lb	0 8	0 9
BRANDIES, &c.—		
Hennessey's, per doz	22 0	25 0
Martell's	21 0	24 0
Exshaw's	36 0	40 0
Holland Gin, per case of 15 large flasks	22 8	27 0
Gin (Booze)	15 0	17 0
Port Wine (Graham's)	18 0	21 0
Sherry		
BEER, &c.—		
Allsopp's Pale Ale, by Friend, quarts	4 8	5 0
Ditto ditto pints	3 4	3 8
Bass's Pale Ale, by Stone, quarts	6 0	6 8
Ditto ditto pints	4 0	4 8
TOBACCOS—		
Bird's Eye, Latakia, Cut Cavendish, Shag, Smoking Mixture, &c., in ¼ lb tins, per tin	1 0	1 4
Do do do per dozen	11 0	
Turkish Tobacco, in 4 oz. tins, for making Cigarettes	1 8	1 12
CANDLES—		
Table Candles, per packet	0 8	0 9
Carriage do	0 8	0 9
Do. do by Price & Co.	0 10	0 12

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Epp's prepared Cocoa in 1 tins, each	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ½ ditto	0 10	0 12
Condensed (Swiss) Milk	0 10	0 12
Liebig's Food for Infants (Savory and Moore), each	0 8	0 10
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, each	0 10	0 12
Hard's Farinaceous Food, each	0 10	0 12
Brown and Poison's (Pearlina) in packets, each	0 10	0 12
Ditto (Corn Flour) in tins, each	0 12	0 14
Robinson's Patent Groats	0 10	0 12
Ditto Barley	0 10	0 12
Hockin's Seidlitz Powders	1 8	1 12
Chocolate and Milk Paste	0 12	0 14
Essence of Mutton	0 10	0 12
Ditto Beef	0 10	0 12
Calves' Foot Jelly in pints, each	0 14	1 0
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 2 oz. jars	1 6	1 10
Ditto ditto 4 oz. jars	2 8	2 12
Maccaroni in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Vermicelli in 4½ tins	3 0	3 8
Robb's Biscuits	2 8	3 0
,, Rusks	3 4	3 12
,, Nursery Biscuit Powder (large tins)	3 0	3 8
Tapioca in bottles	0 8	0 10
Arrowroot (Bermuda) in tins	1 8	2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Portable Canteens.	Trusses, of sizes.
Tonic Cups.	Clark's Hoplemuroma.
Castor Oil.	Taylor's Condition Balls.
Fine Narbonne Honey.	Blain's Mange Ointment.
Maw's Feeding Bottles.	Stevens's Ointment.
Do. Indiarubber Nipples.	Clark's Waterproof Harness.
Plate Powder.	Blacking, &c.
Starch.	Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
Knife Polish.	Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Best London Treacle.	Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla.
Baking Powder.	

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

[illegible] CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accom[illegible] will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mr. J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.
Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co., Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 p.m., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2nd day of MAY next at 3 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The St. GEORGE'S MEDAL will be PLAYED FOR on the mornings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st inst. Play to commence at 6 o'clock. Members intending to play are requested to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 18th.

The HANDICAP CUP, presented by the Calcutta Golf Club, will be PLAYED FOR on MONDAY, the 27th inst. Play to commence at 6 a.m. Entries to close on the 21st.

JOHN J. WINTON, Honorary Secretary.

9th March 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On 15th MARCH GENERAL ALTERATION of TRAINS will TAKE PLACE.

The Down Mail will leave Marine Lines at 8 p.m., Grant Road 8-30, Surat 4-45 a.m., Broach 6-40, Baroda 8-50, and arrive at Amedabad at 11-45 a.m.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6-15 p.m., Baroda 9-4, Broach 11-2, Surat 1-5 a.m., and arrive at Grant Road at 8-45 and Marine Lines at 9-15.

The Down Mixed will leave Marine Lines at 7 a.m., Grant Road 7-30, and arrive at Surat at 6-20 p.m.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat at 7-25 a.m., Broach 10-0, Baroda 12-42 p.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 4-33 p.m.

The Up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 7-25 a.m., Baroda 11-22, Broach 1-55 p.m., and arrive at Surat at 4-15.

The Up Mixed will leave Surat at 7 a.m., and arrive at Grant Road at 5-38 p.m., and Marine Lines at 6-10.

The Veraur Local will be discontinued.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

New Stations were opened on the 1st instant at Sopalia, Wangaum, and Murolee. On the 15th instant a New Station will be opened at Kankra Kharee.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

RE THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having Claims upon or against the Estate of The Right Honourable GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, late of Cairnes and Glenalmond in Scotland aforesaid, who died in Scotland aforesaid on the 20th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects with certified copy Extract Registered Holograph Settlement, Extract Registered Holograph Disposition of Heritage, and Testament Testamentar issued out of the Commissary Court of Perth, annexed, were on the 14th day of February 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HAMILTON MAXWELL of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the FIRM of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., and one of the Constituted Attornies of Margaret Patton, Widow, the Relict and sole Executrix of the said Holograph Settlement of the said Right Honorable George Patton, deceased, are required on or before the 16th DAY of MARCH 1871 to SEND to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Executrix in Scotland having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the said ESTATE, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of February 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Applicant's Proctors.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."

EDWARD JONES, Patentee.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET. CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,) FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS. Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1. TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1. TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality. Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co., BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, 30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles. Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs. 15 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH, Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen, ABERDEEN, Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN:—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY......Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA......Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY, in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.	In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44	9 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS—		
G A good quality, matured Wine (PORT)	32 0	28 0
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine (PORT)	48	31 0
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons	32 0	23
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	42 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	20 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended	26 0	24 0
G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curagoa, finest, stone bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

MRS. JACOB HUNT, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, 25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips.
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats.
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS, ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY......Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA......Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts, packed 4 in each case at per case	64 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
26 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0*	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	[illegible]
26 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	[illegible]
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	[illegible]
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	[illegible]
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	[illegible]
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	[illegible]
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	CHABLIS a nice light Wine	16 0
20 0	SAUTERNES, No. 1	18 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen......Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S [illegible]

☞ As this [illegible] should be sent [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON [illegible]

BASS'S BEER [illegible] To arrive by the [illegible]

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CLARET, St. Emilion	Rs. 10 per dozen.
Ditto pints	6 ditto
St. Julien	16 ditto
Mouton	16 ditto
Ditto pints	9 ditto
SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian	18 ditto
Chateau D'Yquem	24 ditto
BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old	24 ditto
Hennessy's, ditto	33 ditto
Clouzeau's Champagne	24 ditto
CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal	38 ditto
Ditto pints	20 ditto
SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado	32 ditto
Ditto pale dry	24 ditto
Ditto dinner	18 ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18 ditto
Scotch, ditto	18 ditto

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—
Veuve Clicquot ... ... Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
G. H. Mumm & Co. ... ... ,, 28 per 1 doz. quarts.

STILL HOCKS:—
Laubenheimer ... ,, 15 per doz.
Marcobrunner ... ,, 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer ... ,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger ... ,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... ,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule. ,, 45 ,,

CLARETS:—
St. Estèphe Médoc ... ,, 9 ,,
Chateau Bellevue ... ,, 14 ,,
Chateau de Frands ... ,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon ... ,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose ... ,, 22 ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafite ... ,, 28 ,,

BRANDY:—
S. W. S. 1865 ... ,, 20 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères ... ,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères ... ,, 28 ,,

ITALIAN WINES:—
Sicilian Claret ... ,, 7 per doz.
,, Sherry (Marsala) ... ,, 12 ,,

BEER—
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases ,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Loewenthals, in 2 and 4 doz. cases ,, 6 ,,
Vienna Beer, Drehers, in 2 doz. cases (newly arrived) ,, 6 ,,

OLIVE OIL:—
Genuine Italian ... ,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES:—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6¼ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6¼ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other [illegible]) Indian Peninsula Railway Company [illegible] and Central India [illegible] advertising at all the [illegible] Companies, is prepared [illegible] posting Notices or [illegible]

The announcements [illegible] languages.

The advantages which [illegible] bringing intimations [illegible] demonstrated in England [illegible] Advertisers, of every [illegible] in the United Kingdom [illegible]

Insurance Companies [illegible] Companies, [illegible] Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their [illegible] on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of [illegible] Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be all [illegible] valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the [illegible] increasing number of Native Railway passengers [illegible] trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, [illegible] seeing that they have the privilege of advertising [illegible] language, would find the publication of their [illegible] at Railway Stations a decided means of [illegible] ness.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, [illegible] they wish their Placards posted, and may [illegible] for that may be agreed on. The charges [illegible] tremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to [illegible] use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mofussil Press and Alliance Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	602½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161¼
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,380 nl.
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,096	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,615
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	960
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	320

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Jo.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	ll	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	66½do.	Do. New	583
500	4,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	5,800
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	5,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,700
300	1,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	975
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,275
1,000	,000	2,000	20 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	460
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
220	1,000	700	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,325
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,610 [ex div
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	970
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	290
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,910
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,125
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,570
690	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	30
500	2,00	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 ps	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
95	19½	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	
200	68½	May '	Royal Bank	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	75
	1,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅝d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	226

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .... 4 per cent
Mercantile Bills .... 6 „

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	„	10-1.
Carolas	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	203
Bar Silver	„	106-1
Gold Leaf	„	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16
Australian Gold	„	196

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¼
Five per cent	106¼
Four per cent	97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¼
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

CALCUTTA.—9TH MARCH, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs 97-12, or 2-4 discount for cash, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 97-8, or 2-8 discount, for deliveries in 2 months.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,39[illegible].
East Indian Railway Stock at Rs 2[illegible] per [illegible].
Goosery Cotton Mills Co's shares at Rs 210, exclusive of dividend.
[illegible]ing and Shipping Co's shares at Rs. [illegible]
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1[illegible].

Bernard, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Edwards, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, from Khandeish.
Lawford, Captain, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, from Kamptee.
McGrath, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.
Martin, Captain, 96th Regiment, on private affairs, from Dinapore.
Stevenson, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

Cooper, Major, Deputy Judge Advocate, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Murray, Paymaster, General Depot, on leave, to Poona.
Thom, Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Deolalee.
Constant, Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army, on duty, to Mhow.
Burns, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on sick leave, to Poona.
Wilson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Kamptee.
Edwards, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Mouat, Inspector General of Hospitals, British Medical Department, on tour of inspection, to Guzerat.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	„
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	„
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 9d.	„
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	Hongkong, Feb. 22.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, March 9.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitt	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Ship Springfield, Dwight, to Akyab.
Ship Colombo, McMillan, to Calcutta.
Brig Futtel Sallam, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The steamer Taptee, to Cutch, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 10 Moulmein (s) .... Ewart .... Akyab, March 7.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 9 Petersburg (s) .... Calcutta.
Atlanta (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 6 casks brass wire, D Bomanjee.
Ambrose, 34 cases stout, Bolton & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore (s), 7 packages hardware, A H Heptoolabhoy; 20 cases champagne and 19 cases oilmanstores, &c, P Framjee & Co; 2 cases Spanish wine, W Watson & Co; 1 case coir mats and 1 case sherry, J Newberg; 10 cases champagne, Robertson Brothers & Co.
Anna[illegible], 75 boxes and 50 cases old tom, H Pestonjee Sons; 27 cases oilmanstores, &c, J M Adamjee; 50 packages hardware, H Allibhoy; 8 cases post paper, Volkart Brothers; 40 casks white lead, H F Soares.
G'endurer, 50 cases copper sheets, M Lowjee & Co; 7 package hardware, H Allibhoy; 86 bundles iron gas piping, M A Cadre; 117 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.
Stirling (s), 30 cases tobacco, D Merwanjee & Co.
City of York, 25 cases rum, R H Bottliwalla.
Wellesley (s), 8 cases tobacco, The L A and A Company (Limited).

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Duke of Edinburgh, 60 bales cotton, R Amooluck; 50 bales cotton, C Soonderjee & Co; 43 bales cotton, D Dossabhoy; 190 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 2 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass.
Maritana, 500 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 45 bales cotton, J Luckmeechund; 51 bales cotton, C Lilladhur.
Westminster, 200 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Jane Law, 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 75 bales cotton, J Vurria; 48 bales cotton and 28 bales wool, P Nathoo.
Stirling (s), 125 bales cotton, S Mooljee.
Calcutta, 100 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 47 bales cotton, L Rowjee; 55 bales cotton, H Jaiths; 100 bales cotton, H Nagsee & Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Arethusa, 200 bales cotton, J Balloo; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 75 bales cotton, M Luckumsey; 73 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Singapore (s), 100 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co; 50 bales wool, J Purshotum; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 4 bales cotton, P Manockjee; 25 bales wool, B Moorarjee; 400 bales wool, H Vussonjee; 310 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 30 bales wool, H. Thokersey; 50 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 100 bales cotton, D Vithuldass; 1,601 bundles coir yarn, S S Narielwala.
Ophelia, 1,000 bundles gall, V Jairam.
City of York, 200 bals cotton, J Balloo; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, T Canjee; 35 bales cotton, B Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co.
Sam Mendel, 500 bundles galls, P Bhanjee; 500 bles cotton Leggatt & Co.
Lord Ashburton, 360 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Tethys, 50 bales cotton, L Chutoorbhoz.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 52 cases dry ginger, S S Narrelwala; 136 pieces E teeth, B. Vullybhoy; 17 pieces E teeth, S Durvesh.
The Tweed, 6,000 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Lepanto, 150 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ethiopia (s), 50 bales cotton, L Rujuballee; 65 bales cotton, R Baboolall; 26 bales cotton, M Corjee; 81 bundles sharkfins L Dewjee; 50 bales cotton, L Ebrahim; 25 bales cotton, E Noordin & Co; 105 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 85½ bales cotton, D G Hoosan; 77 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 9 bales cotton, D C Tata; 100 bales cotton, G Kissinram; 3 bales cotton, C Furdonjee; 100 bales cotton, P Asser.
Mongolia (s), 15 chests Malwa opium, R Eduljee; 100 bales cotton, R Caloolram; 2 bales cotton, R Kalanjee; 11 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 151 bales cotton, N. Keshowjee & Co; 65 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 28 chests M opium, H A Esmall & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Lalljee; 10 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 6½ chests M opium, E D Lungrana; 149 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 90 bales cotton, F Ramoo; 14 chests M opium, T Ramchurn; 26 chests M opium. S Dowlutram; 70 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 20 chests M opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia (s), 27 chests Malwa opium, D C Tata; 26 chests Malwa opium, H Ramgopal; 14 chests Malwa opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 22 chests Malwa opium, E J Ebram; 75 chests Malwa opium, E D Sassoon; 79 chests Malwa opium, R Eduljee; 45 chests Malwa opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the FOURTH ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at "Altamont," Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, at 9 o'clock.
RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.
Bombay, 7th March 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see
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THE WAR-TELEGRAMS
WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

INNES—March 8th, at 7, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon C. A. Innes, M.D., 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
PARDEW—February 26th, at Jumalpore, the wife of T. A. F. Pardew, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FALLS—FRANCIS—March 8th, at Narcolbareah, Berhampore, by the Rev. A. W. Wallis, John B. Falls, third son of Henry Falls, Esq., County Tyrone, Ireland, to Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Captain J. Francis.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1871.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S Budget speech is a pæan of self-glorification; and, from his point of view, it is well-founded. He is the great man, who unless his example prove contagious, or unless he excels himself, will stand out in the financial history of India as the Minister conspicuous for having raised a revenue which in amount "transcends the revenue of all previous years," which, to use his own tautology, "represents the largest revenue ever raised in India." Glorious distinction all the more to be prized because this feat of revenue-raising was accompanied by that crown of successful financial administration—the largest amount of odium and discontent known for very many years! The profound satisfaction which this exploit under these circumstances must impart to Sir Richard Temple, remarkable for a love of notoriety rather than a love of popularity, and utterly regardless of public opinion, may be "better imagined than described." He is the just man triumphing over adversity and knows how to appraise himself accordingly; and we are not at all surprised to read that this Spartan justifies himself "for the last time." He needs no more apologies for his financial career. Has he not erected a huge pedestal of fifty-one millions sterling, abstracted from us all, and got himself on to the apex thereof, a spectacle to gods and men! There he stands, and let him stand there a landmark and a warning—of what to avoid.

Perhaps there is no man in all India, except Sir Richard, who would defend the Budget of 1869-70. But he ?—he glories in it! With the measures adopted to rectify his enormous blunders, or the blunders he failed to detect, he had literally nothing to do. That there was a surplus was not due to the smallest effort on his part. He left the Government of India in that Fool's Paradise he had created—with its promised "small surplus of £52,000"—he returned to find his splendid creation shattered and the country suffering from increased taxation and retrenchment. From the lofty tone in which he refers to the proceedings of 1869 one might infer that he was heart and soul,—not in the manufacture of error, but in its rectification. Nothing of the sort. His department was handed back to him "revised and improved," and so effectual were the measures, which he did not take, that when the accounts of 1869-70 were closed the surplus was £120,000. One would think that the last year of which Sir Richard would speak, except in accents of penitence, was the year 1869-70. But no; he glories in it, and shows neither decent human remorse, nor even official regret! An old song says—

"The devil blushed, and did confess,
'Twas more than he required."

But our Finance Minister never blushes, not even in his official capacity.

In like manner he defends the policy of 1870-71. His theory is that the tendency to deficit, the marked result of head-over-heels management, the "ground and lofty tumbling" performed with self-approval in 1869, "can only be stopped by *fresh taxation*." He did not, could not, have meant what his words imply, so we will not press an advantage; but if he had entered thoroughly into the spirit which should animate every Minister of Finances, he could never have uttered an opinion which ignores retrenchment altogether. Yet perhaps he did really ignore it, for he holds that his big income-tax was absolutely necessary although there was a surplus on 1869-70. It is lucky for him that he has not to deal with an English Parliament. A Minister who tripled the income-tax when he had a surplus in his pocket would forthwith "know his place no more," and would have to sit on the back benches or below the gangway. What is the result? He has actually got a surplus of nearly one million sterling and his cash balances have increased by nearly three millions; consequently he is somehow two millions better off than he was last year; and five millions better than he expected to be when he put on the income-tax. How did he make out his case for an income-tax of 3⅛ per cent.? The modus is now as plain as a pikestaff—he under-estimated everything he could, notably opium and the cash balances. The first he under-estimated by a million and a half, the second by four millions and a half. Moreover, this large exploit in the art of under-estimating enabled him to provide with certainty for a larger expenditure than would have been, we will not say possible, for great are the feats of the Indian Government in that line, but we will say practicable. Now we approve of the rule followed so successfully by Mr. Gladstone of under-estimating revenue, but then he did another thing—he over-estimated expenditure. Sir Richard Temple has a soul above that weakness—witness the Budget of 1869 which had to be revised six months after it was made. Looking to the surplus and the cash balances we see not the slightest justification for the enormous income-tax which has just been reduced. The policy of 1870-71 could only have one defence—namely, that it was avowedly severe in order to create a surplus and put the Government in a stable condition, but experience has proved that it was not needed in order to accomplish so reasonable a purpose, although it may have been needed to cover extravagant outlay.

And now, with his big surplus of nearly one million, and his big cash balances, how can Sir Richard Temple and his colleagues look the Provincial Governments and Provincial taxpayers in the face? Where is the necessity for the abstraction of £331,000 from their assignments? Where is the poverty—we need never ask where is the extravagance—of the Supreme Government? What justification does the Budget afford for increased taxation? None at all. The surplus itself is even bigger than the anticipated proceeds of the one per cent. income-tax! Observe the method of Sir Richard, the mouthpiece of the Supreme Government. When he is enlarging on the necessities of that Government he thinks of nothing but increased taxation. How much he can raise from "a people who will not fight" is at the centre of his calculations. He never talks in a serious strain about retrenchment. Deficits can only be stopped by fresh taxation; a heavy income-tax is a "matter of financial necessity" to the budgets which *he* can produce. Without it in 1870 there must have been a large deficit, he says; and we believe him because, unlike the true Financial Minister, who is the watch-dog of the public purse, he thinks first of expenditure and then of taxation. That is when he is dealing with the imperial revenue. Mark the change of tone when he talks down to the Provincials. There is, of course, the usual rubbish about teaching self-government, without which no speech would be complete! We pass that over. Here is the sauce for the goose of provincial life which is not the sauce for the gander of "imperial" habits—

"If the existing income, namely, imperial allotment plus departmental receipts, shall suffice for the requirements of that expenditure, then that is well. If it shall not suffice, then the local Governments are not to apply to the Government of India for increased grants. They must raise what they need by local taxation, or by such like means (subject to our central control) if they fairly can. But if they find that they cannot fairly manage this, then they must necessarily do without the increased expenditure. However much the necessity for doing without the increase may be regretted, there is no help for it. This is the only way of following the good old rule of cutting coat according to cloth. However important progress and improvement may be, financial safety is more important still."

Do we ever hear of the "good old rule" at Calcutta and Simla? Does Sir Richard cut his coat according to his cloth, or does he provide the size of his coat first and convey cloth from the nearest and easiest resources according to its dimensions? The necessity for doing without expenditure is preached boldly to the Provincials. Their cloth has been provided by a *fiat*—an imperial fiat—and they must, if they want more cloth, imitate the proceedings of the "imperial" Minister. And the advice thus boldly tendered in imperial tones comes from the man who, in a moment of confidence, in a mood of reckless satisfaction at the bargain he has made, triumphantly utters these remarkable words—"*Sure* I am, with a *certainty free from a shade of doubt*, that the measure is *advantageous to the Imperial Budget of India*." That sentence is the justification of all our criticisms on the Financial Resolution.

But there is some—what shall we call it—sense of justice or sensitiveness to criticism?—in the Government which has contrived a distribution of funds and an imposition of heavy charges *for its own advantage*. The "Imperial" Government have actually allotted an additional £200,000 to the Provincial assignments—at least £150,000 short of what they should have, and, if accounts were squared, £300,000 or £400,000 short. But how exquisite the meanness which stops short of the full amount: an amount well known to have been based on "starvation estimates," which were further reduced by the Financial Department.

There are no signs of repentance or amendment in this Budget speech. A positive love of taxation, and a love of exhausting your reserves, seem to have grown up among the higher powers, and there is little probability that any change for the better will take place until the Government is rudely awakened by some desperate calamity.

THE RANEE OF MORVIE intends shortly to proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares.

THE CHIEF OF WURDWAN (a Kattywar Chief), who some time ago went on a pilgrimage to Benares, has returned to his native country.

POONA is grumbling at the heat. "Even our proverbially cool nights have failed us. All that can are either going or gone to the hills."

THE Government of India has sanctioned the grant of an outlay of Rs. 40,000 for the construction of barracks for the accommodation of the European troops at Secunderabad.

WE are informed by the "Delhi Gazette" that the committee of enquiry into recent abuses and mismanagement in the Commissariat Department at Peshawur will consist of the following officers:—Lieutenant Colonel Thelwal, C.B., of Peshawur; Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Chamberlain, of Lucknow; and Major R. Davidson, of Cawnpore. It is reported (adds the same paper) that this inquiry is likely to reveal some important facts proving the gross mismanagement of this important department of the military service. The committee will assemble at Peshawur about the 15th instant.

THE MINTS.

THE Madras Government has made a suggestion (we learn from the "Indian Daily News") which has been approved of and sanctioned by the Supreme Government. It involves the abolition of the Bullion Depôt at Madras, and the transfer of the works of that office to the Bombay Mint. On the abolition of the Madras Mint, the Bullion Depôt was retained at that presidency, for the convenience of the public. It appears now that few persons tender bullion in exchange for coin; and the local Government is said to be of opinion that there is no necessity for maintaining an establishment which would seem to be almost a sinecure, at a cost of upwards of Rs. 20,000 a-year

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

M. Henri Rochefort is dead.

It is reported that General Trochu is insane.

40,000 men of the Army of the Loire have entered Paris, forming a new garrison.

Great disturbances have taken place at Zurich, arising from the German peace celebration. The German flag was torn down, and the troops fired on the mob, among whom were several French officers. Further disturbances are expected.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

The Conference meets to-day. Until a late hour yesterday the Duc de Broglie had not received instructions to assist at the Conference.

General Vinoy has suspended the Red Republican journals of Paris until the state of siege has been raised.

The insurrectionary movements in Paris have subsided.

LONDON, 11TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera	5⅞d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£41-10.
Chartered „ „	£13-10.
„ Mercantile Bank Shares	£23-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£34.
4 per cent Government Secrities	91½.
5 „ „ „	99½.
5½ „ „ „	107.

Exchange on India..........1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 11d.

The Bombay Mail of the 18th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Four of the men condemned to death for their share in the massacre at Tientsin, whose execution was delayed for the examination of the Russian Consul General, are to be executed forthwith.

The Roman Catholic Bishop at Pekin strongly deprecates money consideration in the settlement of the Tientsin difficulty. It is stated that he has refused the acceptance of "blood money" as compensation, and has accepted only conditionally the sums allotted as an equivalent for property destroyed.

The significance attached to the despatch of the 11th from the Belgian Minister to the Chinese Foreign office, in which the Minister strongly condemns the solution of the Chinese Government in the Tientsin massacre, is found in the fact that two of the murdered sisters were Belgians, one of whom was the Superior. The despatch also shows that the Tientsin magistrates had by their incendiary proclamations incited the massacre, and that they had put a climax to their designs by torturing several weeks after the catastrophe the native christians whom they detained in the yamên. The despatch further adds that the punishment allotted to the Mandarins is not commensurate with the crime.

HONGKONG, 22ND FEBRUARY.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the crew or passengers of the wrecked steamer Don off Ocksin island. The captain of the steamer Chukiang, when perceiving the wreck to be full of Chinese, fired grape and canister until they dispersed, then sent a boat on board and found that a general pillage had been made.

The *Overland Trade Report* notices that further steps have been taken towards laying the Danish Telegraph Cable of the Great Northern Company between Hongkong and Shanghai, which it is hoped may be completed in the course of next month. The steamer Cella having picked up the shore end proceeded with the laying until the 15th, when the monsoon strengthened into so fresh a gale that the cable had to be cut and buoyed close to the Formosa channel.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

COL. PELLY, Political Resident at the Persian Gulf, has forwarded the following official report, which is dated Bushire, 25th February:—

WAHABEES.—All accounts tend to confirm the establishment of Saood's power at El Hassa, whence he is about to proceed to Readth at the invitation of the principal chiefs, many of whom are in his camp. Ameer Abdullah is now a fugitive seeking the protection of the Chief of Shummer.

BAHREIN.—The Sheikh of Bahrein receives friendly letters from Saood and there is every probability of these friendly feelings being continued. The Bahrein Sheikh seems desirous also of having friendly relations with the Guttur Coast, whose Chief, bin Sanee, has expressed his willingness to the measures.

MUSCAT.—His Highness Azan bin Ghes having fallen in fight at the gates of Muttrah, His Highness Syud Toorkee succeeded in taking Muscat, but was delayed by Khuleilee, who held the forts commanding the town. They arrived, however, at an amicable arrangement, the Resident affording the good offices of a neutral. Khuleilee then vacated the ports and embarked on board a vessel anchored in Muscat harbour intending to leave the port so soon as the weather permitted. Telegraphic intelligence has since been received of the death from illness of Khuleilee.

ARAB COAST.—The maritime peace on the Arab coast line remains undisturbed.

BUSHIRE.—The scarcity is not so great as at date of last report. Rain has fallen, and on the import of rice and wheat from India prices of these articles have in consequence been much reduced.

The s.s. Shiraz, being the first of a proposed direct line between England and the Persian Gulf, arrived at Bushire through the Suez Canal and, landing her cargo, went on to Busreh, returned to Bushire, and collecting about 700 pilgrims went to Jeddah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31—S. s. Shiraz from London.
Feb. 1—British bark Yarra from Sunderland.
5—S. s. Busheer from Bombay.
6—S. s. Shiraz from Busreh.
10—Turkish Government steamer Assour from Busreh.
18—S. s. India from Bombay.
23—Dutch bark Constance from Batavia.
25—S. s. India from Busreh.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30—Dutch bark Persian Packet to Batavia.
30—H. M. gunboat Clyde on cruise.
Feb. 1—S. s. Shiraz to Busreh.
7—S. s. Shiraz to Jeddah.
8—S. s. Busheer to Busreh.
9—British bark Wesbury to Busreh.
10—Turkish Government steamer Assour to Jeddah.
20—S. s. India to Busreh.

Ships in Harbour—British bark Yarra, Dutch bark Constance, British s. s. India.

MUSCAT.

MAJOR WAY, Acting Consul at Muscat, reports to the Bombay Government as follows, under date the 3rd March:—

Khuleilee died on the 17th. Khuleilee's son died on the 18th. Chiefs are coming in daily and tendering their allegiance to His Highness Syud Toorkee.

The garrison of the forts of Mezwah, Semargel, Zukki, Summud and Mysur, surrendered to His Highness on payment of the arrears of pay due to them. Berkah surrendered after a short siege.

Ebrahim bin Ghes is at Johar Fort. The Al Saad have refused to assist him. The passes to Johar have been closed by the Naeems, so that no reinforcements may join him.

Fysul bin Hamood was driven from Rostak for attempting to export supplies and coin. He went thence to Massenah. He has only a few men with him. The Al Saad have refused him any assistance. It is said he has since gone to Awabee.

Sheikh Sala is residing quietly at Khaba near Ibrah: it is said he is sick. Sulleman bin Sait's men have proceeded to lay siege to Rostak.

At the instance of His Highness Syed Toorkee a difference existing between the Henani and Ghafri have been amicably settled. The Customs have been sold for one lac and twenty thousand dollars.

Ebrahim Mahomed Eusuf, formerly Revenue Collector for Syed Salim, arrived from Bunder Abass and has been imprisoned by His Highness Syed Toorkee.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—Fattel Currim from Calcutta, Fattel Mombarak from Calcutta. DEPARTURES.—H. M. S. Bullfinch, R. N., to Bombay.

THE LATE CHIEF OF VISHALGURH.

THE following communication from the office of the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and S. M. Country, addressed to the Acting Secretary to Government, in the Political Department, is dated 1st March 1871:—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the death of Krishnarao Saheb Punt Pritinidhee, Chief of Vishalgurh, in the Kolhapoor State, which took place yesterday at noon. The cause of death is supposed to be consumption.

"The Chief had been seriously ill for some time and had sent for Dr. Bhau Dajee from Bombay, who however arrived at Vishalgurh only three hours before the Punt's death.

"The deceased was the adoptive son of Amrut Rao Sahib, Chief of Vishalgurh, who died on the 25th April 1843. The adoption was confirmed by Government in letter No. 352 dated 27th January 1844, to the address of Mr. Townsend, then Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country.

"Krishnarao Saheb has left issue—a son named Abbajeerao, aged 3 years, and two daughters.

"A short time ago he applied for the services of an experienced mamlutdar for six months, as in consequence of his state of health he was unable to attend to business. His request was complied with and the mamlutdar of Atteh was en route to Vishalgurh when the Chief died. Instructions have been sent to this official now to act as Government karbharee pending further instructions and to report on the financial condition of the State. The mamlutdar of Kolhapoor, who was for several years Government karbharee at Vishalgurh, has been sent to assist him in making the necessary enquiries.

"On the receipt of the requisite information from these officials Colonel Anderson hopes to send a report to Government giving full particulars regarding the State and submitting proposals for its administration during the young Chief's minority.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. W. WEST,
For Political Agent, Kolhapoor and S. M. Country.

Government yesterday passed the following resolution:—

"The Political Agent should be informed that Government has received this intelligence with regret. The further report promised will be awaited with interest."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Chief of Vishalgurh died, I am sorry to state, on the 28th ultimo, and not on the 6th instant as stated in to-day's *Gazette*—three hours after my arrival at his residence at Mulkapur.—I remain, &c.,

BHAU DAJI.

Bombay, 13th March.

THE s.s. TILLY ON SHORE.

TELEGRAMS have been received in Bombay by Mr. Chunder Ramjee, the owner of the s.s. Tilly, stating that that steamer, which left Calicut for Bombay on Thursday, had got on shore at a place called Quilandy, and that her position was very serious. The latest telegram received, reporting her serious position, arrived here early on Sunday morning, so that we may hope that the passengers and crew got off in safety, for it is to be presumed that the agent for the owner would have at once telegraphed any loss of life. The vessel, we may say, is insured.

Mr. Chunder Ramjee was also the owner of the General Outram, which lately foundered in a cyclone.

THE BUDGET MEETING.

REFERRING to the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on Thursday last, the *Indian Daily News* says—"Owing to the interest that the delivery of the Budget statement invariably excites, and especially upon this, as on the last occasion, the ordinary Council Chamber was found too small for a large audience; and the Council accordingly met in the Marble Hall of Government House. The number of ladies present, although it was notified that special arrangements had been made for their having an opportunity of hearing the Financial Statement, was but small. There was a good attendance in the Hall, consisting principally of the official and commercial classes. There were also a number of native gentlemen present. The seats were taken early, the proceedings commencing at 3-15 P.M. and ending about 6 P.M. Several persons left the Hall, however, before the conclusion of Sir Richard's statement."

THE PRESS ON THE BUDGET.

(*Englishman*, Mar. 11.)

THERE is so much in Sir Richard Temple's Budget Statement of Thursday last to vindicate him from the charges of incompetence and indifference to public opinion which have been brought against him, that we the more regret the traces of past error and obstinacy which still remain to mar it. As a mere arithmetical exposition of our finances, past and prospective, the statement is perhaps as perfect as the most sedulous care and the most indefatigable industry could make it. In no important item can we find any reason to question the fairness and prudence of the estimates made. Yet, after all, the Budget is a triumph of arithmetic rather than of statesmanship, or even of financial skill. There is still the same infertility of invention, still the same want of all attempt to grapple with the problem of Indian finance in any but a hand-to-mouth manner, which have characterised Sir Richard Temple's previous budgets, and, in justice to him we must admit, those of his predecessors in office. And, what is still more deplorable, the retention of the income-tax without the usual limit as to time, at two pie in the rupee, suggests reasonable ground for apprehension that it is to this tax, and to it alone, that Sir Richard Temple looks as the source upon which the Government of India must in future draw, whenever the ordinary revenue of the country happens to fall short of the sum it determines to expend.

The practical result is not difficult to foresee. This year Sir Richard Temple estimated opium at Rs. 975 per chest, and he had to impose an income-tax of 3⅛ per cent. to cover the anticipated deficiency. For the coming year he estimates opium at Rs. 1,075 per chest, and we have an income-tax of 1 1/24 per cent. So in future we may make up our minds that low prices of opium mean a heavy income-tax, and high prices of opium only a temporary relaxation of the pressure. In the meantime nothing is being done to develop any new source of revenue, so that if some day opium should entirely fail us, or, as is very probable, undergo a much more serious depreciation of value than any which has yet occurred, we may expect the income-tax to be raised to a rate which may drive the country into rebellion. We have no hesitation in saying that this is a state of things so unsound and so pregnant with danger that no prudent statesman would tolerate it a moment longer than was absolutely unavoidable. So far from retaining the income-tax at a nominal rate to meet future exigencies, he would see in that impost the worst of all instruments for the purpose in view, because it is a tax the enhancement of which is absolutely certain to cause the most serious discontent. The great defect of the Budget, then, is that not only is this vicious impost retained—we care not, so far as the principle is concerned at how low a rate—but no proof is furnished of the desire to get rid of it, and substitute in its place sources of revenue which may be utilised in a greater or less degree without creating serious political danger. On the contrary, by seeking legislative sanction for the tax for an indefinite period, Sir Richard Temple destroys any hope which might have been entertained that he was conscious of the importance of having something better to rely upon. . . . . . .

Sir Richard Temple dwells upon the precarious character of the opium revenue. . . . . . . The evil is so obvious that is was supererogatory on the part of Sir Richard Temple to impress it on the public mind. Much more pertinent and much more grateful it would have been had he taken equal pains to suggest a remedy.

That remedy is not, we believe, far to seek. Though it is impossible to forecaste with perfect accuracy the price of opium, or the amount of revenue it will yield, it is possible, we think, to obviate in a great measure the present disturbing influence of this uncertainty on the public revenue. Let the Government treat their opium as a commercial speculation rather than as an ordinary branch of revenue. Having determined, upon an average calculation of the results of a certain number of years, what is a safe amount of revenue to depend upon receiving for their opium, let that amount, neither more nor less, be credited to the revenue of the year. To enable them to do this, they must have a reserve fund; and the present year furnishes the means of creating such a fund. Though we are not prepared to recommend the principle of carrying over a surplus of ordinary revenue to the next year, a surplus from opium might most legitimately be treated as a reserve fund, so that the deficiencies of one year might be supplemented by the surplus of another. Let the Government establish a reserve fund on the basis of the opium surplus of the current year, and having fixed their estimate of the price for 1871-72, let them adhere to it, carrying any excess to the reserve fund, or drawing on that fund, to make good any falling off. Though we should not then be relieved of the liability to fluctuations in the price of opium, their effect would in this way be distributed equally over a series of years, instead of producing sudden disorganisation of our finances.

(*Examiner*, March 10.)

In substance the speech was a complete defence of public opinion. The sixteen fifteen millions at the close of 1871-72, and yet the income-tax is to be on at one per cent! The Government is an [illegible] Government, but appears wholly incapable of realising the injury to industry and progress avoidable taxation causes, not to speak of the obvious evils of direct taxation in a country such as India.

(*Indian Daily News*, March 11.)

Sir Richard Temple's third financial statement was heard with a silence which not even the announcement of a reduction of the Income-tax could break. As far as we have been able to understand, the feeling is rather one of relief, than of satisfaction. A concession has been made to public opinion, but the public would rather have seen the inauguration of a new policy. . . . . . Sir Richard Temple took on with a bias in favour of direct taxation. He exalted the Income-tax not only into the sole financial reserve of the State, but into the only reserve to which the Government would resort. All the proof that could be accumulated as to the unsuitability of the tax for India, was lost upon the Financial Member of Council. . . . .

His speech was remarkable, in its way, for being in a greater measure than any similar statement, a defence of the measures of the Government, as well as an exposition of the finances. Sir Richard Temple addressed himself to "various quarters" quite as much as to the Council. This was especially the case when he touched on the measures for increasing taxation in 1869, and on the resolution of the 14th December last. In spite of an elaborate and exhaustive exposition of the Government side of the question, there was a melancholy ring in his voice when he declared that, after all, "hopes are but hopes," and added that the Government of India might be disappointed in its hopes of the result of the Decentralization scheme. . . . .

There is an Imperial reduction on assessed taxes of £1,400,000, but the amount of local taxation to be levied, as a set-off against this, was not stated. Sir Richard Temple has the ambiguous honor of adding the Income-tax to the permanent income of the State; a great opportunity was presented to him of inaugurating a wise, sound, safe, and just policy; of repealing a tax which falls almost entirely on the presidency cities, and which, strange to say, is universally reprobated throughout the mofussil, but he has missed it. He has shown that he can reduce expenditure, but he has declared that such a reduction on public works is to be regretted. He praised Colonel Strachey for the reductions effected on Public Works; but, at the same time, seemed to long for the time when the old rate of expenditure may be resumed. In this respect his Budget is eminently unsatisfactory. It proves that the Government of India, though convicted, is not yet convinced, of extravagance, and that it will again revert to a ruinous outlay on Public Works, as soon as local taxation shall give it the excuse to do so. The Budget Statement has fallen below the public expectation in two important particulars; it retains the Income-tax, and it shows a surplus of £1,000,000, due not to an Income-tax which has been found susceptible of a reduction to the extent of 2 per cent, but to a source of revenue enjoying such a bad reputation as opium. We have reached a surplus, partly owing "to management, partly to fortune," in other words, we have to thank Fortune that the Income-tax is not retained; we shall owe her a deep debt of gratitude if it is not raised. The people of India may be forgiven if they would prefer to trust to a taste for economy on the part of the Government of India, rather than to Fortune, no matter how kind.

In conclusion, we notice that the fashion of departmental expositions set last year by the Viceroy seems to have been quietly ignored. It is true Sir Richard Temple's speech was unusually long, but no hint was given that the Public Works and Army Budgets would be gone into on a future occasion. Indeed, Sir Richard Temple's allusions to Public Works Accounts are so full as to almost afford evidence that the day for departmental budgets has not yet dawned.

(*Madras Mail*, March 10.)

As the reduction of this [the Income] tax, however, had become an absolute necessity, we cannot regard the concession with any particular rejoicing. The tax has been a source of wide-spread discontent among all classes, European and Native, throughout India, and we should hope that such an unpopular method of increasing the revenue of the State will not again be resorted to.

. . . . It will be seen that if we ignore all distinctions about ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, and simply compare actual receipts with actual outgoings, the result is that there is a deficit of near about £150,000 for the year. Of course our financiers will say that it is not fair to take extraordinary expenditure into account, and will doubtless point with a good deal of satisfaction to the very respectable surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure; but we do not see how extraordinary expenditure is to be ignored. It may, it is true, be raised by loan and laid out on reproductive works which will by and bye return a most handsome profit, but in the meantime the money is being spent and cannot fairly be left out of the national account. . . . .

Apart from the Decentralisation measures, detailed particulars of which we have yet to learn, the Budget appears to be one of those financial make-shifts to which we have become so accustomed in India. It is, however, satisfactory to find, that though the revenue of the past year was considerably below the estimate, the Government were alive to the necessity of keeping down current expenditure in such a way as to be able to show after all a satisfactory balance sheet at the end of the year. Though revenue may not be estimated accurately, it is something to have learnt how to control expenditure so as to make the proverbial both ends meet.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP PALMERSTON.

MATURA, 28th February.

THE quiet old place is in a perfect fever of excitement. The wreck and its concomitant circumstances appear to be the subject of waking thoughts and nightly dreams. Every day, from morning till evening, one meets with people either going to or returning from the wreck. The vessel is not likely to break up for some weeks more. The people who would have benefited by the flotsam and jetsam are therefore very mournful over the evil fortune which threatens to leave them no pickings, if not stealings. In the meantime, the cargo is being rapidly removed. There are two lighters constantly at work which take the things from the wreck and put them on board dhonies (zatras) moored in the distance. These, when sufficiently loaded, sail away and deliver at Galle. From all I hear I am inclined to believe the whole cargo will be discharged in the course of the week. The goods in the upper tiers have not been damaged, but those in the hold have suffered more or less according to the nature of the goods themselves. The vessel, I forgot to tell you, but this is hardly necessary now that you have all learnt her name, is the Palmerston, Captain Seagrove, a regular Colombo trader for the last eight or ten years. But how she got on the reef is a perfect mystery to me. There are all kinds of guesses ventured to account for an event which, in the whole history of our trade finds an only parallel in the case of the Erin. One thing however requires explanation—how a vessel bound for Colombo could have drifted so much in shore, especially at a season of the year when there was neither wind nor wave to drive her out of her course. The reef on which she is now imbedded is about a mile from the land, at a place called Banderemulle, almost opposite the 95th mile post on the road to Galle from here. This reef, of coral, is a very extensive one, stretching for miles along the coast and extending several miles into the sea, but its back is clearly indicated at several places by the white spray of the breakers which perpetually break over it. From the present position of the vessel, with her head pointing straight to land, I am inclined to think that she must have sprung a serious leak on one of the furthest stretching tails of the reef, and made a hole too large for any ordinary expedient to stop it. Under such circumstances, the only alternative was to beach her, and so with her head to the land she appears to have actually ploughed her way through the coral, until she formed a cradle for herself in the soft yielding material, and there stands firmly embedded, more than half her hull above water, and her masts and rigging clearly defined against the blue sky, an object of wonder and curiosity to the thousands who flock every day to see her. Had she sprung the leak out at sea, on an unknown reef, the captain was quite right to have made for the nearest land, but it is hardly possible any sunken rock could exist unknown on the great high way for the eastward bound shipping of the world. Any way at all, the cause of this disaster is still matter of speculation, and will remain so until the captain comes forward with his explanation, which if only for the sake of a well-known and popular Colombo trader, I cannot but wish will prove satisfactory.—*Ceylon Examiner.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 13th March 11-45 A.M.—H. M. S. Dryad from Trincomallee anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th March, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th March, 4-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 13th March, 12-42 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th March, 9 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, [illegible] prescribed, but without deriving [illegible] After taking two bottles of [illegible] was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

BOMBAY.

WITH the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day is issued a Supplement of 20 pages, in pamphlet form, consisting of Sir R. Temple's Financial Statement, delivered at Calcutta on 9th March.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS will sit as Commissioner in the Insolvency Court every Monday, in order to overtake the arrears of business.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Musjid Street on the body of Juma Ally, who, according to the verdict of the jury, died from disease of the heart.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—John Mooney, a seaman of the ship Tethys, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Rama Govind was charged, at the instance of Mr. R. D. Saunders, with negligently omitting to perform his duty as a servant of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the application of Mr. Inspector Smith the magistrate postponed the case.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—We learn from a native paper that a Brahmin widow, of the Nagur caste, aged about twenty years, and at present residing at Surat, is shortly to marry a young Nagur Brahmin of that place. We are glad to hear that some of the educated Nagurs have taken a lead in assisting the couple.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Rama Carnnae was charged with attempting to commit mischief by fire with the intention of causing the destruction of a building used as a place for the custody of property, on the 7th inst. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand, by the band of H. M.'s 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales') Regiment, this evening:—

Schottische	Pepito	Riviere.
Overture	Droit du Seigneur	Wedinghen.
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Valse	Blush Rose	Godfrey.
Fantasia	Echoes of the Night	Riviere.
Galop	Freuden	Euler.

God save the Queen.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, coroner, respecting the death of a Memon, named Rahim Toola Cooverjee, whose body was found on Friday by a Purdasee, lying on the mud on the seashore at the Mazagon Reclamation Works. The jury came to the conclusion that death had been caused by drowning, but under what circumstances there was no evidence to show.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Mahim, concerning the death of a Parsee named Pestonjee Burjorjee, aged about thirty-seven years. On Friday night deceased said his prayers and about 10 P.M. went to bed. About 1 A.M. he awoke his wife and complained of a burning pain in the stomach. Medical assistance was called in, but deceased got worse, and died at half past 9 o'clock. Deceased had, it appears, a quarrel with his wife on Friday night. The jury found that death had been caused by arsenic which deceased voluntarily administered to himself.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—During the quarter ending 31st December 1870 the amount of subscriptions paid to the Pension Fund was Rs. 4,399-0-11, and that paid to the Life Assurance Branch was Rs. 310-6-9, making in the aggregate Rs. 4,709-7-8. The amount deposited in H. M.'s Treasury is Rs. 3,400. The number of pensioners has been increased from 19 to 20. Three new members have been admitted; one old member has reduced from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10 the pension for which he subscribed.

POONA STATION.—We are glad to hear that Mr. LeMesurier, agent of the G. I. P. Railway, has awarded the prize for the best station garden to Mr. Sutherland, the Station Master at the Poona station.—*Deccan Herald*, March 13.

MR. AYERST has left for Tanna but Mr. Tagore has not as yet taken charge of his duties as Assistant Judge of Surat. As Mr. Macpherson has already gone to Ahmedabad, we expect Mr. Tagore here in a short time.—*Gujerat Mitr*, March 12.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 231 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 91 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 106 from the Magistrates of Police, and 31 from the Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 149 were natives, and the remainder, 82, were Europeans.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

WE understand that the owner of the Small Cause Court premises, Mr. Kessowjee Naik having demanded the same rental after the expiration of the lease, the Court is likely to vacate its present building, and remove to the Pandalls on the Esplanade.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship GLENAROS, 689 tons, Captain Fred. Geo. Hicks, will sail to-day for Amsterdam with a cargo of 3,562 bales of cotton, 250 cwts. horns, 60 bales hides, and 261 bags pepper.

THE s.s. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Loch, Mr. Barron, and twenty six deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Orissa, Captain Tomlin, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a cargo of 86 cases silk, 16 cases china-ware, 1,241 bags sugar, 294 slabs tin, 11 cases mace, 10 cases nutmegs, 678 packages stores, 43 packages medical stores, 8 bundles gunny bags, 3 cases preserves, 4 cases sugarcandy, 170 packages aniseed, 12 bales twist, and the following passengers:—From Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Barnes. For Southampton—Mrs. and Miss de Sales, and Miss Saunders. From King George's Sound—Mr. Henderson. From Galle—Messrs. Heron, Gray, W. Barnes, and J. Downing.

The Orissa sailed from Hongkong on the 22nd February, from Singapore on the 1st March, from Penang on the 3rd, and from Galle on the 9th.

On the 11th March she passed the British barque Tyrol and the ship Euxine, both bound to Bombay, and wished to be reported.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 11th March.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·876	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·4	„
Wet bulb Thermometer	72·8	„
Dew Point	70·5	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·770	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·5	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	81·9	„
Minimum do. do.	73·0	„
Gen. Direction of Wind—NNW, ENE, NE, WNW, NW.		
Movement in 24 hours	224	miles.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 4th March, compared with the statement issued on the 11th March:—

LIABILITIES.	4th March.	11th March.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000; Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	86,65,336	81,52,270
Do. do. do. at Branches.	50,22,269	58,51,247
Other Deposits	214,68,571	233,79,398
Post Bills	10,35,970	10,35,434
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,92,754	3,84,079
Rs.	430,99,900	452,17,428
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	[illegible]0,73,487	17,50,912
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,61,520	20,74,851
Loans, on Security of do do.	8,68,470	8,56,772
Current Accounts overdrawn	11,864	10,232
Bills Discounted	79,09,974	87,01,806
Stamps	6,447	6,252
Dead St ck .... Rs. 4, 4,180 Amount applied in reduction „ 40,000		
	4,44,162	4,44,180
Bullion	[illegible]	8,23,169
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,77,852	11,07,265
Cash and Currency Notes	285,37,198	293,81,489
Rs.	430,9[illegible],900	452,17,428

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RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

A few days ago an advertisement appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* calling a general meeting of the members of the Rifle Association of Western India to be held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs Blaschek & Co., Rampart Row, but only three gentlemen appeared at the meeting, Mr. Brereton Beynon, Major Laughton, and Mr. A. E. Ashley. Mr. Beynon, the director of the Association, occupied the chair.

Mr. Beynon said—In last Wednesday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* the following notice was inserted :—"A general meeting of members is convoked for the purpose of considering several reformatory measures which a member is prepared to submit. The meeting will be held next Monday afternoon in a room behind Messrs. Blaschek's office, No. 10, Rampart Row." The member in question is now addressing you. Perhaps I cannot do better than preface the remarks I desire to offer this afternoon by reading the concluding paragraph of the published report of our prize meeting last year, which was—"Thus ended the most sparsely attended meeting on the records of the Rifle Association of Western India. Ample publicity was given here and in Poona to the proposed matches, and the prizes were made as handsome as the funds would permit. Either people in Bombay do not care or have no time for rifle-shooting, or their admiration of not the least attractive of manly sports is languid indeed. But an attempt will be made, we understand, before next season to charge the *laisser aller* now unfortunately so prevalent, and to develop by a more attractive *régime* the love of rifle-shooting, which even in Bombay *is*, perhaps, largely, but beyond question latently, existent." At that time I felt that rifle-shooting or, as the "superior to that sort of thing," man, calls it, "target peppering," was fast losing what little favour it had ever gained with my fellow Britons, or with other Europeans, in this city and hereabouts, and I then resolved that were my Indian career not terminated by 1871, the next season of the Association should witness some positive attempt to make the quick-eyed, cool-nerved pastime a more favourite one in this place. My resolve was strengthened by the conviction that no member who had that season devoted even as few as thirty consecutive seconds to thinking about the position of the Association could truly say that its affairs did not much need serious consideration, for we were then suddenly afflicted with what a grumpy lexicographer, now deceased, termed impecuniosity; and quite as bad as that, there was a general *nonchalance* plainly observable amongst the members. Perhaps you say that you trace the line between cause and effect in this instance, but if you do only that you will not have done much, or indeed anything, really towards revivifying the apparently dead spirit of the Western India Association. For my part I believe that the spirit has not fled—that its state is only a case of pronounced coma; and guided by that belief, I shall now, with your permission, state, as briefly and perspicuously as I can, the reformatory measures which, in my opinion, are absolutely essential to our longer existence as a club. In order, then, to secure a base for my projected edifice, I will here recapitulate the objections to prize shooting which I have heard men make. I will divide them into four classes. The first say—"O, no. We can't be bothered." The second—"We don't care for such long ranges. Why don't you make them shorter? If you would, we are sure that lots of fellows would go in for shooting?" The third—"No—we decline to compete with crack shots like ——" —like any one whom the objectors may consider better than themselves. I heard, about two years ago, one Scotch gentleman (a genial soul and generous man by the way) say "No, I'll be hanged if I do: it's only subscribing for cups to adorn Mr. Blank's sideboard." The fourth say—"We cannot afford to pay Rs. 25 every year." To the first sort I have nothing to say, because they do not care a button for rifle practice, and I cannot persuade them, against their wills, that it is a pleasurable occupation for occasional leisure hours. To the second, I may repeat what I said last year—"We'll have as many sporting range matches as you can reasonably desire." But *en passant* let me remark that during last meeting we had four sporting range matches, for two of which there were four entries each, and for the other two there were only two entries each! Now I come to the third class, and these, in such a place as Bombay, are grumblers, who are perhaps entitled to more forbearance than they would receive in any place where rifle matches are fashionable or frequent events. I say "entitled to more forbearance," because in such a limited community of civilian riflemen as Bombay holds, we cannot prudently neglect even the most bashful, or the least self-reliant, disciple of the trigger. In order, then, to remove this cause of discontent, I propose that in future all first class shots shall be handicapped. The standard of excellence can be decided by the council, which shall, of course, be always guided by the recorded achievements of the men in handicapping them. The council's judgment need not be considered infallible, but may be challenged immediately after its promulgation, and subsequently referred, for confirmation or rejection, to a general meeting of not fewer than three-fourths of members in Bombay. But, gentlemen, it seems to me that the changes I have proposed are not by themselves sufficient to enlist popular sympathy on our side. They are, as you will perhaps admit, good enough of their kind, but something more is wanted in the way of what I may style persuasive reinforcement. I therefore heartily second all who say—"He cannot afford Rs. 25 a year," and I propose that we reduce our yearly subscription to Rs. 12. The entrance fee of Rs. 25 I do not wish to change, nor can I find any reason for abolishing or altering the present mode of obtaining admission to the Association. One other proposal I have to make. It is that in awarding the champion's medal we shall, in future, having the example of some of our betters before us, give it to the man who makes the largest total score during any one meeting, and not, as heretofore, to the highest score in an isolated match. The man whose specialty is 50 yards or 75 yards, or shooting against time, which is no doubt an excellent thing, would then have a fair chance when the too deliberate long range men were in the field. All ranges must count equally or we shall go on discouraging men who are not disinclined to shoot at what they consider moderate distances. The corollary to my last proposal is—all ties, however brought about, shall be shot off at the last range down in the programme of the prize meeting, whether yearly meeting or otherwise. I have now, gentlemen, sketched for you my idea of a reorganized Rifle A. W. I., and can only regret that it is but a sketch instead of a finished picture. I returned from England eight days ago, was all last week too busy to think of our affairs, and it was not until yesterday afternoon that I found time to consider what I should say to you to-day. I ask you to turn over my proposals quietly, and then tell me what you think of them. But if any one can suggest a better way of meeting the recognized difficulties in the path of our progress, I shall be glad to second his proposals to that end.

Major Laughton said that in his opinion they would never get the Association into a flourishing condition unless they got it joined to the North-West Association. Then there were very few members in the Western Association, so that if they reduced the rate of subscription to Rs. 12 they would not be able to meet the expenses.

Mr. Ashley—Not unless we get additional members.

Major Laughton said that no doubt they might get some new members, but he very much doubted whether they would get many. He would like to propose that the director of the Association should write to the secretary of the Rifle Association of the North-West asking him if there was any way in which they could join that Association. Minor details about funds and so on could be settled afterwards, if there was any reason expressed by the North-West Association for their not joining it. He knew several gentlemen who were not in Bombay at present, who had been at times the best supporters of the Association, and who were very anxious that that should be done. He might mention that two of these gentlemen were Major Heathcote and Captain Clark, whose duties had called both of them from Bombay to Belgaum; and one of them, before leaving, asked him if this amalgamation could not be managed, and said that they would cordially join any proposal of that sort. He would suggest that as there were so few members present that that proposal should be send round for the opinion of the members. If they got the consent of the larger number of the members, then he thought that it would be time enough to address the secretary of the North-West Association. After they received the answer of that gentleman they could act accordingly; but up to that time he would suggest that they should leave the other cogent proposals put forward by Mr. Beynon in abeyance.

Mr. Ashley quite agreed with Major Laughton. He very much questioned whether they would ever be able to get up a self-supporting association on a large scale in Bombay again. They would never get a sufficient number of gentlemen who cared for long range shooting, and the only way was to amalgamate with a powerful association like that of the North-West. If the Association of the North-West would not take them, they might then consider some proposal for starting an association on a similar basis as that of the North-West on this side of India, and then such men as Major Heathcote and Captain Clark, who were in up-country stations, might co-operate, as was done in the North-West, but that would be a matter for after consideration.

Major Laughton said he quite agreed with what Mr. Ashley had said.

Mr. Beynon said that when he began to think about the question, his first idea had been exactly what Major Laughton had proposed, that the Association should carry itself bodily if it could over to the North-West Association, and that he would call a meeting of the members to consider that. But when he gave the subject a second consideration on Saturday, he thought that perhaps they had better try to continue their separate existence, and that at all events he would propose to the meeting that they should do so and leave it to the meeting, and that if the meeting thought they could carry on the separate existence by all means let it be done. But if they could not do so he was open to conviction. Now that no one had come to the meeting except other two gentlemen, he thought the plan would be to send a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* containing the report of this meeting to all the members, and to ask each member for his opinion. After they got all the opinions of course they should be guided by the majority.

Major Laughton said he would be very happy to second that proposal. He did not think they would be able to carry on the Association with its present expenses if they reduced the rate of subscription by one-half.

Mr. Beynon—Well, at all events we all agree as to the necessity for putting ourselves in a sound condition, either by remodelling the Association or by amalgamation with the North-West.

Major Laughton—Do you think that if you reduced the subscription there are many likely to join?

Mr. Beynon—Well, I could not perhaps give you any satisfactory evidence, but I have good reason for believing that a good many will join. I have often heard that said.

Mr. Ashley said he believed a good many would join, though merely to have the privilege of going to the sporting range to try their rifles. But he did not think that any reduction of the subscription or entrance fee would get any more long range men. The only way in which they would be able to carry on would, in his opinion, be by amalgamating with the other association, or by starting an association on this side like that of the North-West.

Major Laughton also thought so, and the way would be to have the same plan as obtains in the North-West of having simultaneous matches.

Mr. Ashley—Precisely.

Major Laughton thought it was just as well as that they should first make an attempt to see whether they could not carry on an association themselves, but if that failed then they could write at once to the secretary of the North-West and see what that Association said.

It was then agreed that the opinions of the members should be taken on the proposals which had been made.

THE INSOLVENCY OF EDULJEE AND PESTONJEE SHAPOORJEE.

The hearing of the petition of these insolvents was resumed yesterday by Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.

Mr. Farran appeared for the insolvents, and Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Lang for Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., who opposed the petition.

Mr. Reid, of Finlay, Scott and Co., cross-examined by Mr. Farran, said the insolvents commenced to ship through his firm in 1862 under another name, and as the present firm in 1865. They had considerable property at that time and he did not think the estimate in the schedule (three or four lakhs) was too high as value stood at that time. He believed the insolvents shipped principally through his firm. They stopped shipping in 1866, having lost a great deal of money at the close of the American war. They were then due his firm from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 100,000 and they mortgaged two houses to secure that. These were offered at auction within the last month and he believed the value was about Rs. 20,000. He could hardly value the property at the time of the mortgage, but believed insolvents valued them at Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 70,000—they would have brought Rs. 40,000 then probably. He believed the insolvents were due to other two firms at that time. If they did no business between that time and 1869 their circumstances would be nearly the same except the increase of debts by interest and personal expenses. At the time of the arrangement which he had described in his examination-in-chief Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka and Cursondass Madhowdass were the guarantee brokers for his firm, but they specially accepted the consignments by the insolvents. Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, their broker, guaranteed them personally but the firm did not. The shipments of cotton with regard to which he opposed the petition should have weighed 3½ cwt. per bale, and among the better class of natives bales never weighed less than 380 lbs. They were pressed at the Apollo Press and he had now got a note of the weight from that press. The shipping of them was generally superintended by the shipper's muccadum. Sometimes allowance was made for droppings owing to lashings breaking on the voyage, but if there was no allowance he would consider the bales had been landed in good condition.

Mr. Farran—And the droppings are the perquisite of the captain of the ship?

Mr. Reid—Decidedly not, I should say.

The Commissioner—Otherwise there would be a great quantity of droppings—that is the natural conclusion to arrive at. (Laughter.)

Mr. Farran—I would put it in this way—would it not be usual for all the droppings of the ship to be put together?

Mr. Reid—I have no doubt that after a ship is discharged in Liverpool there is a deal of refuse cargo swept together. I had some conversation with the insolvents about this shipment and their only way of accounting for the deficiency was by the dishonesty of one of their servants. I said at the time that that was their out-look, but I did not think at the time that it was owing to their own dishonesty. The advance of Rs. 15,000 was given in November 1869 when he (witness) was out of Bombay. That was guaranteed by Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka. He did not personally know the arrangement but knew that the amount was written off to the debit of Manockjee. This advance was made on the same understanding as others but it was treated in a different manner. The reason was that at the end of 1869 his partner, Mr. Maxwell, was leaving the firm and he arranged to have this done on the 31st December 1869. It was nominally so written off to the credit of Manockjee but he (Mr. Reid) still considered it due from the insolvents. When he returned in January 1870 the insolvents told him they had been authorised by Mr. Maxwell to hold over the advance and ship cotton in March or April and he then gave them time. The new cotton should have been shipped in April as it was Cutch cotton. Had it been shipped in May he would have been better satisfied than now. Owing to the revelations after the Aurora frauds the general credit of the place was very much shaken and only persons of first class credit could get advances. He thought it very unlikely that the insolvents would then have obtained credit. He believed the insolvents used the money they got from his firm but not as intended. Did not know whom they paid. The Rs. 15,000 were advanced for a special purpose. He believed insolvents were indebted to dealers from whom they got the cotton for his firm more than that amount. If credit had not been shaken the shipments for the Rs. 15,000 might have been made.

Mr. Farran said the next objection stated was that the insolvents had had dealings with Bomanjee, Touche & Co., and Framjee, Sands & Co. That was written out in an argumentative manner and was not, he supposed, Mr. Reid's own, but he asked what objection he had to that.

Mr. Reid—I think there are several objections. In the first place the insolvents were under an agreement with us to do no business with any other firm without first giving us notice.

Mr. Farran—That was a curious promise. What was the consideration, or was it an understanding?

Mr. Reid—It was a promise made to me several days after my arrival in January 1870. It is an every day occurrence for firms who are indebted to others not to deal with others till the creditors think it is a good time. I think I had the right most distinctly to take the promise from insolvents and think that after making it they were not justified in doing more business without my sanction. The insolvents did not do any business with my firm after we stopped making advances. We got about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 from these as we got a lien on two-thirds of the surplus profit. Another objection I had to their dealing with these forms was the mode in which they did business as that necessitated the insolvents misapplying the moneys they got from us for purposes other that obtaining the cotton—they gave the money to Soorjee Poonja to meet redrafts of Rs. 47,000 due to us and then they came to get advances from us to meet the consignments to these other firms. I did not know that Soorjee was a partner with them in these consignments and do not know that now except from what I see in their schedule. I believe he was a muccadum to them. I believe he had got an advance from us in 1869, and on another application we gave him Rs. 42,000. Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka guaranteed that in the ordinary way. Soorjee did not ship cotton, but gave us bills of lading fourteen days after the advance. I daresay Manockjee knew at the time that there was no cotton on board. Such a practice was at that time too common. A promissory note was obtained from Soorjee, payable on demand, but we told him we would not press him. The captain of the ship, who was part owner, made over the insurance of the ship to us as security during the voyage, giving us a lien on the ship for Rs. 10,000. We got Rs. 10,000 from the extra insurance by the Aurora, and I put that to the credit of the general account. The steps taken by the insolvents with other firms were to take advantage of their credit to keep up their position and save them from this Court, but if they were unfortunate its resolves itself into dishonesty. I first became acquainted with these facts after the loss of the Aurora. I then considered their condition irretrievable, but I was not an opposing creditor until I was summoned as a witness by an opposing creditor, Nuthoo Luckmedass, and I oppose to save my pocket. I have had no quarrel with the insolvents since my first examination, with regard to a book belonging to Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka. The books of his partnership with Cursondass Madhowdass are said to have been taken to insolvent's house—if that is what you are referring to—but I have had no quarrel with insolvents about that—in fact, I have never met them since my examination.

Mr. Lang then put several questions to witness to show that he had discovered at the sale of the property mortgaged to his firm that Rustomjee, the brother of the insolvents, had subsequently to that mortgage further mortgaged the rent of two floors.

A clerk from the office of Bomanjee Touche & Co., and another from Framjee, Sands & Co., were next called to prove the consignments through these firms.

Eduljee Shapoorjee, one of the insolvents, was then called and examined by Mr. Farran. He deposed that he commenced in business with one of his brothers in 1860 with a capital of about a lakh, and about 1865 he had a capital of about 4 or 5 lakhs, when he entered into the partnership of Eduljee Shapoorjee & Co. He was a married man with eight children, and he had besides to support the families of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka and another brother who was insane. He did not know anything about a mortgage by Rustomjee of the rents of part of the property mortgaged to Finlay, Scott & Co. His firm stopped shipping cotton in 1867. In 1869 Mr. Reid asked him to ship cotton again through his firm and he did so in the name of Cowasjee Jehangheer, his son. He made a consignment through moneys Mr. Reid advanced him, he had some other means of his own. The bales consigned through Finlay, Scott and Co. should have weighed 390 or 392 lbs. each, and if they were short it must have been owing to the pressing or droppings in the ship. Rs. 15,000 was advanced to him in November 1869. Mr. Maxwell lent it and said to trade on it. It was guaranteed by his brother Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka. He did not believe any of the other advances were guaranteed by him. He paid these Rs. 15,000 to various cotton dealers to whom he owed money. Since 1865 his own family expenses had amounted to Rs. 800 or Rs. 400 per month.

In cross-examination by Mr. McCulloch for the opposing creditors, insolvent said he had two carriages and two horses from 1866 to 1869. In 1869 he sold one carriage for Rs. 50 and the horse was sent to Panjrapole. Soorjee Poonja got the advances from Finlay, Scott and Co. for himself, but they were all entered in his (insolvent's) books, because he had a share in the transaction and shipped the goods. He had no recollection that the bill of lading purporting to be for goods shipped in the Armanella was a sham bill for which no goods had been shipped at all, but had heard afterwards that such was the fact. Soorjee was pressed for the bill by Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, and he got the bill signed, saying that the goods would follow. He knew that cotton was to be delivered, but about ten or twelve days afterwards Soorjee told him that the goods were not delivered. He used to look after the money and Soorjee after the business. As to Rs. 47,000 received from Framjee, Sands and Co., and Bomanjee, Touche and Co., he gave the bills of lading for cotton said to be shipped on board the Aurora and the Greyhound, which was not shipped. They afterwards shipped all the cotton. They used all the money from Finlay, Scott and Co. to supply the cotton for the two other firms. He did not tell Mr. Maxwell that he would buy cotton and ship it through his house. Mr. Maxwell said he need not ship cotton for two or three months—that he might restore his credit with the money—he did not advance it on the usual conditions, that it should be covered with consignments in the usual time, a fortnight. Mr. Maxwell expressly said that he should recover his credit outside and gradually give him the cotton; he said, "Get the cotton gradually, even if it took two or three months, it did not matter." (Afterwards insolvent modified the time allowed to one month.)

Pestonjee Shapoorjee, the other insolvent, was next called, and in reply to Mr. Farran he said he agreed with his brother's evidence. His capital was Rs. 15,000.

This insolvent was then cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch, first as to an interview he and his brother had with Mr. Maxwell and Messrs. Reid. Mr. McCulloch asked whether Mr. Reid had not said he would confront them with his partner to ascertain whether they had not told an untruth in saying Mr. Maxwell had given them leave not to ship the cotton for some months. All the witness would say in reply was that all the four were very warm, but all that had struck him was that there was a pressing demand for the cotton. He had, he said, apologized for being so *very* late with the cotton, but the money had been given to uphold his credit. In what the learned counsel calmly endured, but described as cool impudence this insolvent said he did not remember the particulars of the conversation. Mr. Reid might be instructing counsel, but he was as angry as he (witness) at the interview and did not, he believed, recollect anything of it. Men who had money at stake recollected and meditated on these things; those who were harassed forgot their dinner. (Laughter.) Mr. Reid, he was sure, did not dare, nor did Mr. Maxwell, to say he spoke true, or untrue:—they could not have done so then, only when he and his brother were insolvents did they say such things. With regard to the bills from Soorjee, this insolvent said he did not know there were no goods on board until after the Aurora was burned.

Mr. McCulloch then addressed the Court. As to the first ground of objection he said he did not think the Commissioner would have any doubt as to fraud in the consignments for which advances had been made. Then as to the dealings with other firms one of the insolvents had said, with a peculiar absence of appreciation of the moral propriety if these were matters for amusement, that they had done as alleged and that it was often done. The insolvents admitted that they had got advances for cotton from Bomanjee Tocuhe and Co. and Framjee Sands and Co., and paid away that to other people and afterwards used an advance from Finlay, Scott and Co. to supply cotton for these firms. He submitted that the advance ought to be devoted to buying the cotton, and that no European firm would agree to advance money if the man who got it was to spend it as he chose and then trust to the chapter of accidents to keep the ball rolling so as to enable him to supply the cotton. Then they had admitted giving bills of lading representing cotton to be on board those notorious ships the Aurora and Greyhound. There was no cotton on board, but they said that too was common. The Criminal Side of the Court had found however that it was a gross irregularity and impropriety in business, and he submitted that this Court should view it in the same way. This was an application for final discharge, and he hoped the Commissioner would not allow these men to go out to the world whitewashed, whilst seemingly so unable to do that which was right and proper and honest, and would not allow them to recommence business without a shadow of an idea in their own minds that they had been guilty of a crime.

The Commissioner here drew attention to the fact that this was the first application in which an application for a final discharge had been opposed by a creditor who had not opposed at the hearing of the petition in the first instance.

Mr. McCulloch urged Mr. Reid had been summoned as a witness for another creditor and had gone with all his books ready when for some unknown reason the opposition was discharged. Mr. Reid ought not now, he submitted, to be precluded from opposing the discharge.

Mr. Farran replied that Mr. Reid seemed to have thought the case of little moment at the first and that it would be a dangerous precedent if the Court were now to allow him to come into the case. Mr. Farran then enlarged on the consequences to the petitioners should his Lordship refuse the petition and so brand them for the future; and, after reviewing the case submitted there had been no fraud shown with regard to the bills of lading or any others of the transactions.

The Commissioner deferred decision.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—13th March, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th March, 1-40 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th March, 2-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 6 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 12th March, 12-12 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th March, 6-45 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 12th to 9 p.m. of the 13th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	2	15	0	6
" Calcutta	6	27	0	12
" Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	22
" Galle	2	[illegible]	0	[illegible]

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS UNWILLING TO ALLOW INSPECTION OF THE BOOKS.

Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday at the Fort Police Court resumed the hearing of the charge against Bapoojee Furdoonjee, cashier of the Albert Mills Company, of having criminally misappropriated to his own use Rs. 18,000 belonging to the company.

Mr. Manisty (of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Peile (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) for the defence.

On the sitting of the Court Mr. Manisty said he found that the evidence he had intended to get from Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee would be better got from Mr. Wilson, public accountant, and therefore he now closed the evidence of Mr. Jehanghier.

Mr. Peile said that no notice had been taken of his application to get his client access to the books.

Mr. Manisty said he believed there had been some difficulty, but that difficulty arose, not with the prosecutor, but because they could not get a resolution from the directors to allow the books to go out. He did not know how the case stood now, but if Mr. Peile wished to have an investigation of the books he must of course have it, and if the directors did not pass a resolution, the only course would be to subpœna the directors to produce the books.

Mr. Peile—They have not yet answered my application in any way.

Mr. Manisty said it was quite clear that if Mr. Peile said he could not go on to-day he must have access to the books.

The Magistrate—Then, Mr. Peile, you reserve your cross-examination?

Mr. Peile—Yes sir.

The Magistrate then asked Mr. Manisty if he would go on with his evidence.

Mr. Manisty—Oh, no; it would not do to go on with other witnesses before the cross-examination of this witness is taken.

Mr. Peile—Then you are blocking up the way. You are examining the books by a public accountant, and I cannot get access to them.

Mr. Manisty said his client had finished his examination.

The Magistrate—It is plain that the prosecutor will have to make some arrangement about the books.

Mr. Manisty—The prosecutor is quite willing, but the thing is in the hands of the directors, who are not acting well with him.

Mr. Peile—But the prosecutor is chairman of the directors.

Mr. Manisty—Yes, he is chairman, and he has done what he could to get the board to pass a resolution to the effect that Mr. Peile's request might be granted. But though a meeting has been held no resolution has been passed, and the directors have given the prosecutor notice that his letting any books go out of the office will be upon his own responsibility. Mr. Peile had better make another application for the books, and if he does not get them he had better subpœna the directors to get them.

Mr. Peile did not know that a subpœna would help him in any way. He could only tell them to produce the books here, which would be a strange mode. It certainly seemed strange that the chairman of the board should take the books out of the office for his own purpose, and that when his client applied for them they could not be given.

Mr. Manisty said the reason was that the directors objected to the books being taken out of the office.

Mr. Peile said he did not object to investigating the books in the office. He did not care whether the books were brought out of the office or not.

Mr. Manisty said that the prosecutor thought it only right, and he, as his solicitor, thought it only right, that the other side should have the fullest investigation of the books.

Mr. Peile said he did not think it would be possible to fix a day for the next hearing of the case, because first of all he had to get this affair of the books settled with the directors, and then go through the books to a very remote period.

Mr. Manisty thought that under these circumstances they might apply to his Worship afterwards to fix a day.

The Magistrate—In whose custody are the books?

Mr. Mainsty said the books were in the custody of the secretaries and treasurers, subject to the orders of the directors. Upon receiving Mr. Peile's request to be allowed to examine the books, the secretaries and treasurers sent round a minute to the directors to know whether the application should be granted.

Mr. Peile said that what was strange was that there was no difficulty in the case of the prosecutor, who got the books examined by a public accountant, but that when the defendant asked to be allowed to see the books the request was not granted.

Mr. Manisty said his client had no objection to Mr. Peile going to the office to inspect the books.

Mr. Peile—I don't want to see the books. I know nothing about books, and would of course only send some one to examine them. But I have no objection to send to the office. Yet it seems to me that fair play has not been given to the defendant. I am quite willing to send some one to the office to investigate the books if the directors have any objection to their being taken out of the office. It is a matter of no consequence where we examine the books, so that we are allowed full access to them.

Mr. Manisty—Certainly if Mr. Peile or any one with a letter from Mr. Peile comes and asks to inspect the books I should instruct my client that he would be justified to give inspection, and that if the directors stepped in and tried to prevent it they might do so.

Mr. Peile—Of course, as I said before, the only thing that strikes me as singular is that there should have been no objection to the prosecution seeing the books, and that now objection should be taken.

Mr. Manisty—The only thing is that the directors decline to grant the application.

Mr. Peile—But in the case of the prosecution the books were produced here from the office without any resolution at all.

Mr. Manisty—Well, taking the responsibility for himself is quite a different thing from taking the responsibility on behalf of the defendant. The proper course would be for the directors to read Mr. Peile's letter and say this request is to be granted, but instead of that they decline to take any responsibility upon themselves. However, on behalf of my client I may say that if Mr. Peile comes to the office and asks for inspection of the books it will be given.

The Magistrate—Well, Mr. Peile, should you hereafter experience any difficulty in having access to the books you can let me know, and I will compel the secretaries and treasurers to produce their books here, and then you can have free access to them.

Mr. Peile—Very good, sir.

Mr. Manisty—I would rather conduct it in that way at once if your Worship pleases.

The Magistrate—Well, I think the other arrangement would be better. I think that the secretaries and treasurers may make some arrangements to let Mr. Peile have the books, but if such an arrangement cannot be come to soon I shall compel the directors, or whoever are the custodians of the books, to produce them here.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*.

THE PLAY OF KHODABUKSH.

[Criticised by a Parsee.]

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—A new play was lately put on the "boards" by the Zoroastrian Theatrical Club. It is called "Khodabuksh," and, so far as I am aware, I don't think it rejoices in the telling patronage of any of the few very discriminating patrons of Parsee literature. However, some rather flattering notices in the daily papers led me to visit the Bombay Grant Road Colosseum. I had fully made up my mind to be victimised, as I generally have been when present at several of these native dramatic performances; but I am glad to say I was very agreeably disappointed, for the whole thing was really well got up and very entertaining.

Last Saturday was a "Ladies' Night," and circle, pit, and gallery were well stocked by the fair sex resplendent in *sarees* of variegated hues. The performance commenced punctually at 8-30 with a song fairly enough sung by the whole company. After which, for the space of nearly four hours, the whole *house* was kept convulsed with laughter unextinguishable, and this will give you some idea of the success of the performance. For, although it doesn't take much to excite the risibility and tickle the fancies of a Parsee audience—especially when composed of women and children—still I must say the good humour on this occasion of all present was chiefly owing to a really very witty and humorous composition, well set forth by very good, and, I may say (comparatively speaking), excellent acting. The play is not original, but a lively and well-turned adaptation from an original English play. It is not a merely word-for-word translation—if it had been, it could never have succeeded; for everything, as we know, suffers by translation—except a Bishop. It has a touch of the burlesque, and a judicious use of the most familiar and idiomatic expressions, in which the Goozeratee language is rather rich, lends the play additional attraction and an air of originality. Unlike the dull, heavy abortions "Roostum and Sorab," "Burzoar and Rustum," "Prince Shavuksh" and others, "Khodabuksh" is full of life and action from beginning to end. It reminded me very much of one of Moliere's most amusing comedies "Les fourberies de Scapin." The facetious rascal of Moliere seems the prototype of the *hero* of this Goozeratee play. His name is Khodabuksh, the son of Ullabuksh, and a brother of Mowla-buksh. He plays various tricks and jokes upon most of the dramatis personæ, who, I must say, are rather *green*. If opportunity serves and he can lift anything unobserved, he doesn't scruple to do so, even if it be to *do* his own master; and thanks his stars for his good luck. So that Khodabuksh is undeniably a rogue,—but he so deftly executes his light-hand work, that one's moral indignation is roused less for his rogueries, than one's admiration for his ingenuity. To act such a character well, requires a naturally 'cute and humorous actor, and I must congratulate the "Zoroastrians" in possessing so capital a hand as the gentleman who acted Khodabuksh. He was well up in his part, and seemed to relish and enjoy it himself, so that his acting was very creditable and deserved the vociferous applause it evoked, especially when we consider that he could have had no thorough histrionic training, and certainly no opportunity of studying or seeing good actors. Besides Khodabuksh, some of the other characters were also very well done—as for instance Alif, the domestic, who is the next most amusing actor in the play, and certainly does his part very fairly; then comes the old King whom Khodabuksh robbed on the road to Damascus: his acting is respectable. Next follows his son the Prince in green—I forget his name—his action and speaking are good, though methinks more training and practice would greatly improve him; he has a fine voice, and I enjoyed the love song he sang commencing "Chusmé Noor," &c. Prince Nurroodeen was also fairly acted, and ought to be honorably mentioned. The female part of the business was rather poor; but did well enough, as they hadn't much to do, so that on the whole the Zoroastrians have got together a very respectable troupe, for which they deserve much *kudos* and success.

Another thing which rather prepossesses one in their favour, is that they haven't disfigured this play by cramming it with a lot of idle and somniferous songs which form the main part of most of the other native productions. They have a few songs, but these are in their right places and not badly sung, although I think they could have done very well without them.

But whilst speaking of the actors and their performance, I must not forget to mention that this play of "Khodabuksh" is the composition of a Parsee student, whose name, I am sorry to say, I am unacquainted with. But not knowing him, will not prevent me bearing testimony to the worth of the performance, which is very creditable indeed. 'Tis true it is not an original, but some of the best productions of the English and French dramas are adaptations from foreign originals. It is not a task of little difficulty—and the merit of the performance must be proportionate with the difficulty of the task—to handle foreign materials so as to suit a native audience. It requires a thorough acquaintance with all the niceties of at least two languages; a correct appreciation of the depth and meaning of the original; much ingenuity in translating idioms and finding the exact equivalents for them; a certain raciness and point of expression; and last, not least, good taste. These qualifications are absolutely necessary to render a translation lively and interesting; and these requisites the author of Khodabuksh must, I am sure, possess to some extent at least, if not in perfection. The play he has produced will, I feel sure, stand its ground, and will always preserve its interest, however often it is performed, which is no mean test of the merit of the production. It may be described to be a burlesque-comedy, and as such, if it serves no other purpose, it will at least serve to move the laughter and hilarity of the audience, and thus keep them free from bilious-fevers and liver-complaints! But though there is good reason to speak favorably, as I have done, of the new piece, I trust the "Zoroastrians" will strive hard to attain still greater perfection. Though their performance is good and deserves praise, it is still far from being perfect. A very great deal of room there is for improvement.

I should like very much to treat you to a synopsis of "Khodabuksh," but I am afraid I have already trespassed long enough on your patience, and so must ask you to go and see the piece yourself. I will now conclude, trusting that a proper desire to recommend what is really a praiseworthy effort of native genius will stand as an excuse for this long rigmarole.—

I am, &c., CIVIS.

8th March.

PARSEE OPERA.

[By the "Pioneer's" Critic.]

Bombay, 7th March.

When Music, heavenly maid, was young—when she was *very* young, even before she was "shortened," as mothers say, while yet the nursery soap vexed her smarting but dewy blue eyes, and hidden pins punctured the softer portions of her tender and dimpled form—then she invented Indian Minstrelsy, and though this glorious heritage of dulcet sounds has gained in volume during the lapse of years, its original form has been preserved with jealous care. Its monotonous recitatives, its plaintive minor wailings, the "dying fall" of its choruses, and the convulsive tremors of its more impassioned passages, eminently qualify it for dramatic expression, and of natural consequence opera is indigenous in India. It is possible that this assertion may be called in question, but those who have studied the native stage will acknowledge its truth. I hope, therefore, nobody will see anything incongruous in the phrase—Parsee opera, and that a brief notice of its triumphs will not be found tedious. I saw on Thursday night part of the opera of Rustom and Sohrab, and I confess to feeling immense interest in the subject. The Parsees have a real liking for the stage, posing comes easy to them and spouting as naturally as trading, and there are in the clan at least six dramatic companies. I do not know whether the conservative elders of the race quite approve of this theatrical fervour, but nearly all the numerous performances are well attended. The leader of the opera troupe and monopolist of the best parts is, I believe, the editor of the *Parsee Punch*, a so-called comic weekly. The piece in which he takes the most prominent part is not yet finished; scenes and parts of scenes are added from time to time: a method of dramatic construction, exactly the reverse of that which obtains at home, where a play is writ large at first and afterwards subjected to a process of excision and compression. The author is Mr. Eduljee—I regret to say that I have forgotten the rest of his name, and it wouldn't do to say Pestonjee at a venture, because it might turn out to be Hormusjee or Dadabhoy. Rustom is a gorgeous ancient Persian hero with a gilt crown, a black voluminous beard, a flowered chintz tunic, an impracticable quiver, a bow ending in a silver antelope's head, a green velvet bow, and cavalry boots of the year of grace 1871. He is discovered in the first scene asleep in the forest which is carpeted with a richly-coloured piece of Brussels or Kidderminster, at the edge of which his noble steed, caparisoned as if for Rotton Row—saddle by Peat—stands in amazement. Aborigines of the country into which Rustom has wandered steal his horse, on which of course the hero awakens and asks in many quavers where it has gone. The steed does not turn up immediately, but a chorus of warriors put Rustom at their head and march off after the manner of choruses in operas in single file up the mountain side. Rustom gets on at a great rate with his new friends, and the king's daughter makes love to him in a very pretty fashion. The hero is in bed,—ancient Persian heroes went to bed in square four-posters and had pink muslin mosquito curtains and dining-room chairs handy; to him enters the fair Tehmina with her back-hair down, followed by a female attendant also with her hair down, and bearing the plated bed-room candlestick with glass shade of modern life. The lady feels that her conduct, which is not in the least somnambulistic, requires a little explanation, so she gives it in song; Rustom is naturally flattered. The distinguished pair are married in state in a hall of ancient Nineveh—winged bulls and lotus ornament and friezes of figures copied duly from Layard. The king, a white-bearded and mild mannered person, is hospitality itself, and causes refreshments to be handed round; these consist of bouquets of flowers, decanters, and some fluid in tall beer-glasses borne on a silver tray. But the hero grows discontented, and regardless of the fact that his bride hopes to make him a proud and happy father, wishes to go away. Closely embracing him she sings him a song reproaching him with inconstancy and begging him to stay; he is firm, however, but gives her some little souvenirs to be handed in process of time to his heir. Fourteen years are supposed to elapse, and the child of so much affection, Sohrab, grows up a valiant champion. But at this point my staying powers gave in; the action I believe unfolds to this effect,—the hero, Rustom, king and champion of his own people, is at war with those with whom the young Sohrab has taken service. In single combat father and son meet unwittingly and fight to the death, the father yielding to the son who discovers their relationship too late. But the story, which however is a very suitable subject for dramatic treatment, is not, as it seems to me, the most noticeable point of the performance. Nor are the little incongruities of costume and accessories either very startling of themselves or wonderful. It would be more surprising indeed if they were excluded, and the company had taken pains to get historic vraisemblance in their appearance. But it *is* notable that the melodies are exclusively Indian, and that the musicians—two saringi-wallahs and a tom-tom beater—hover about the stage during the action, and at the commencement of an air hurry up behind the singer and take great pains to give him the true key-note, remaining at his elbow to play the accompaniment with much agony of motion and exceeding carefulness. Happily I am not a musical connoisseur, yet I am sure there is something subtle and difficult in the meandering minor intricacies in which the performers delight and on which they pride themselves so much. But their presence among the actors takes away from what illusion there might be, especially when the first fiddle, in a hurry to begin, suddenly remembers something and hastens to the wing, there in sight of all the laughing folk to blow his nose in that simple, energetic fashion which recks not of handkerchiefs, returning to his post naïvely unconscious and serene. There are traces of European influence in the stage arrangements which are not exactly improvements, but the European plan of putting the musicians in front might with advantage be adopted. They would protest that it was not the custom, and insist that they could not properly accompany the singers save at close quarters. The concert preceding the opera seemed to be modelled somewhat on the Christy Minstrel arrangements, and was a little slow. For this entertainment the performers were clad in a new and original comic dress of their own devising, which I should think would be an elegant costume for the Jhampanies of some frisky matron in the hills anxious to get an easily recognizable livery. The singers sat in a row with the invariable musicians struggling behind them. One comic song described the troubles an elderly Parsee gets into when he marries a young wife, and was accompanied by the pantomime of the personages described,—a venerable Zoroastrian, his young spouse, who chiefly expressed her sentiments by driving her elbow into his ancient ribs, her doll, and the humpbacked priest who married them. I don't know whether the domestic arrangements of this excellent people really *are* amusing; it is certain, however, that their young song writers and caricaturists make as much fun out of them as Palais Royal farce writers. Another purely European feature was a dance by two young men, intended for a kind of twin hornpipe, also a little resembling the first trip of Harlequin and Columbine after a transformation scene, but out of this measure most of the *dancing* was omitted; there was no attempt at cutting, and very few steps were introduced, double or triple beats being of course quite out of the question,—altogether a distant and shadowy semblance of a dance, and yet almost pathetically faithful in its imitation of certain peculiarities of European action. That an Oriental not a professional actor should try to dance at all is of itself curious, but it is questionable whether it is desirable to attempt it further than as a study of mimetic facility. Parsee opera may become a most interesting phase of art (I know solemn folk will smile at this) by dint of careful cultivation in the direction where its strength lies, but not by direct imitations of European originals. A native audience has a vast fund of patience; it will sit out miles of dialogue and recitative and watch with tireless interest the unfolding of the slowest pageant. Its taste in stories, too, is comparatively simple though somewhat broad, and on the whole I am tempted to regret that it is not given to me to build up a long opera in Guzerati with endless processions and deadly combats, Persian warriors and love-lorn maidens, long meandering songs and yelling choruses with the tom-tom throbbing through their quavering cadences, without being trammelled by any of the tedious rules of art.

THIRTY-SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT.

If people had any spare money to invest, which now-a-days they have not, this is a heading that would make them open their eyes. We are not, however, going to point the way to an Eldorado. We merely wish to draw attention to the fact that thirty-seven and a half per cent. is the ordinary rate of interest at which money is borrowed by the peasantry of these provinces. How can we expect education, sanitation, or any other ation to make progress among a people who are in debt, and are paying interest at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per cent? Thirty-seven and a half per cent. means a nation of paupers who must have money and have no security to give for it. When we succeed in educating the masses and they are given light enough to see their true condition, how they will rise some day and glut their ire on the accursed usurers who have drained them of their life-blood! But let us not be angry with the usurers. They are in their way very useful people, and things would not go on without them. But can we altogether acquit ourselves who do nothing to remedy this state of things? Is it creditable to a landlord that his rent is paid regularly by a debt-ridden tenantry with money borrowed at thirty-seven and a half per cent? People will say we want Government to become money-lenders, to compete with private enterprize, and all the rest of it. We know all that. Excellent reasons for doing nothing are always forthcoming. Witness the French Admirals in the Baltic. But what we want is not talk, but action. A rational arrangement of the revenue instalments would do much. A Government lending bank would do more. Perhaps something will be done, or at least written, by the new Department. What is it that causes this state of things? Why are the people in debt, and why have they to pay so extravagantly for money? Is it that they are rack-rented? Is our revenue too high? We believe nothing of the kind. The rent in these provinces is, as a rule, by no means tightly strained. Many native Governments exacted more. But we take our money with the regularity of a machine. We make no allowances. We permit no arrears. And when a rigid demand for cash to the extent of millions of pounds is made at one time all over India, it is not wonderful if money becomes scarce and dear. Suppose the Prussians were to insist on the indemnity being paid by France in one month and in hard coin, would not that raise the rate of interest? Whereas, if they allowed the money to be paid by instalments at long intervals, the difficulty for giving it would be much lessened. Now, is it necessary for us to make our demand everywhere at one time? We cannot see that it is. Why need we collect the revenue in Rohilcund and in Benares on the same day? The harvests in these countries are not simultaneous. Is it not worth while to give up uniformity to some extent, if by so doing we mitigate the hardship of thirty-seven and a half per cent?—*Pioneer*.

ACTION FOR LIBEL BY Mr. G. A. SALA.

In the Court of Queen's Bench this morning (Feb. 17) the Lord Chief Justice, sitting at the Guildhall with a special jury, was occupied with the case of Sala v. Stoughton and another—an action for libel brought by Mr. George Augustus Sala against Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, the publishers of Paternoster-row. The libellous matter complained of was embodied in a work written by Mr. Hain Friswell, styled "Modern Men of Letters Honestly Criticized," and of which the defendants were the publishers. The book was dedicated to Mr. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Minister, and among the writers criticized were Lord Lytton, Charles Dickens, Ruskin, Browning, Tennyson, Grote, Disraeli, and Edmond About. The article on Mr. Sala, which was read at length, advanced a number of insinuations of an offensive character, mixed up with much in laudation of his talents and capacity. It said he belonged to a class of Bohemian writers of a very bad school, who did very little good, but whose dribbling, tipsy "high-falutin'" found great favour with the public and the proprietors of cheap newspapers. Utterly careless of the means had recourse to to gain their purpose, these people were ever ready to sell their pen to describe a Jew clothier, a Manchester haberdasher, or a St. Paul's bonnet-shop. In the next place it was insinuated that the defendant could rarely be relied upon by the newspaper proprietors who employed him to furnish his work; that he was often drunk, always in debt, sometimes in prison, and was totally disreputable. In winding up it was asserted that Mr. Sala gained his money recklessly and spent it recklessly. The defendants by their pleas limited themselves to asserting that the plaintiff had not placed a proper construction upon the article in question, which at the outside could only be regarded as a legitimate criticism upon a public man.

Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. M. Williams appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. E. Clarke for the defendants.

Mr. Sala, on being placed in the witness-box, stated that in early life he had been a scene painter at the Princess's Theatre, and that for the last fourteen years he had been a leading article writer and a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper. In the first capacity he must have written some 3,000 articles on social subjects of every description, and as a correspondent he had been sent to almost every part of the world. He was the friend of Thackeray and Dickens, and the first £5 ever paid to him for literary work he received from the latter. He denied that he was often drunk, and that he was always in debt. As to his being totally disreputable, that he left to the determination of his friends.

Mr. Edward Levy, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, declared that Mr. Sala's work had always given the most entire satisfaction to the proprietors.

Mr. Seymour addressed himself to the jury in mitigation of damages. He relied upon the offer of an apology on the part of the defendants, and an assurance that no second edition would be issued. At the same time the learned counsel hinted that certain criticisms on the sensational articles of the *Daily Telegraph* embodied in Mr. Friswell's publication had had no little to do in instigating the bringing of the action. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £500.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 17.

A LETTER FROM VERDI.

After the death of Saverio Mercadante, who for so long a period was regarded as the patriarch of Italian (especially Neapolitan) musicians, his post as director of the Musical Conservatory at Naples was offered to the author of "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," and "Rigoletto." Signor Verdi, however, too well satisfied with the position he has held, and still holds in a great measure as the most popular dramatic composer of his time, did not appreciate the honour intended to be conferred upon him, and replied to his friend, Signor Florimo, who conveyed to him the proposal of the directing members of the Conservatory, as follows:—

Genoa, Jan. 5, 1871.

Dear Florimo,—Nothing could have flattered my *amour propre* more than the offer of the directorship of the Naples Conservatoire, conveyed to me through you, from the professors of that institution and from so many Neapolitan musicians. It is painful to me not to respond as I could wish, but with my engagements, habits, and love of independent life, it would be impossible for me to undertake so laborious a task. You will say "How about art?" Very good; but I have done as much as I have been able to do for art, and if occasionally I am to do more, it is indispensable that I should be, as before, entirely free. Were it otherwise you may imagine how proud I should be to occupy the position once held by such founders of a school as Scarlatti, Durante, and Leo. It would have been glorious for me (nor would it be just now a step backwards) to train pupils in the strict and profound, though clear and simple, studies of those great masters. I should have liked, as it were, to stand with one foot on the *past*, the other on the *present* and *future*; for of the "Music of the Future" I am not afraid. I would say to young students, "Practise fugues constantly, assiduously, and to the utmost, until you have become so strong and sure as to subject the notes to your will. You will thus learn to compose with freedom, to dispose the various parts naturally, and modulate without affectation. Study Palestrina and some of his contemporaries; pass then to Marcello, and direct your attention chiefly to recitative; attend now and then performances of modern operas, without yielding to the fascination of florid harmony and orchestration, or chords of the diminished seventh—quicksands, or harbour of refuge (as it may be) to all who do not know how to write four bars without their assistance. After superadding a broad literary culture, I would say, finally, Write in good faith, and (provided you can boast an artistic organization) you will become composers. At all events you will not swell the crowd of mere imitators, or be lost among those morbid representatives of our time, who, while searching and searching, and sometimes working skilfully, yet never succeed in lighting upon anything new.

For singing, I should also have recommended the old school, combined with that of modern declamation. To put in practice these rules, apparently so simple, it would be necessary to superintend with so much assiduity that twelve months in the year thus exclusively employed would not suffice. With my home and personal interests so remote from your city, how could I possibly attend to all these things? Be good enough, my dear Florimo, to express my great regret to your colleagues and to the musicians of your "bella Napoli" that I cannot accept an offer with which I feel so highly honoured. I trust you will find the man of whom you are in want—one, before all, learned and strict in discipline. Licences in counter point may pass, and occasionally prove effective on the operatic stage; but in a Conservatoire, to progress is to go back to the ancient rules and canons.

Adieu! Believe me ever, yours affectionately,

Giuseppe Verdi.

THE GERMAN RULE IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Nord* published at Rouen, which is the official organ of the Prussian Government in the occupied Departments of the Seine-et-Oise, Somme Oise, Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, and Loiret, has recently promulgated several decrees which are to be strictly enforced in these departments. By the first decree, the direct and indirect taxes levied according to the French laws are to be collected by the maires of the various communes, who, at the end of each month, are required to pay over an amount equal to one-twelfth part of the calculated liability of their respective communities. The payments are to be made in cash or in German banknotes, and any delay will entail a daily fine of 5 per cent. upon the amount due; and should the whole sum not be paid into the treasury established by the German Prefect within eight days, troops will be sent into the recalcitrant districts and will be quartered upon the inhabitants. Another decree declares that all the newspapers published in the occupied departments are bound to insert without payment the ordinances and communiqués from the German authorities. The publication of intelligence respecting movements of the German troops is prohibited, except such as may appear in the *Moniteur Officiel* or be communicated by the German military authorities. No article with a hostile tendency towards the German armies may be published, nor any criticism upon the proceedings of the German authorities. Any breach of these regulations will involve the suppression of the journal, and the editor and the publisher will be visited with fine or imprisonment. An ordinance issued on the 9th of February by the Civil Commissary, Notiz Wallwitz, requires that the names and addresses of all proprietors, publishers, editors, and writers shall be communicated to the German Prefect of the department. Two signed copies of each issue are to be deposited at the Prefecture, and each paper is required to insert gratuitously the official notices issued by the German authorities. Any violation of these regulations will be punished by fines not exceeding 2,000 francs, or by imprisonment for terms not exceeding three months. Another decree prohibits any person from making any payment from or on account of moneys raised by [illegible] taxation for the use or advantage of the French a[illegible]

ARMY ORGANIZATION.—ABOLI[illegible] OF PURCHASE.

Mr. CARDWELL'S SPEECH.

[Concluded from Saturday's "Gazette."]

The next important question that arises is as regards the granting of commissions. First, commissions will of course be given without purchase. Therefore, it is necessary to consider in what way the public should bestow them. In the first place, we propose that admission to Sandhurst should be granted by competitive examination, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education, and that those who have obtained admission to Sandhurst by competitive examination should receive commissions, provided they were found to conduct themselves in such a manner as to entitle them to the position; that subalterns of Militia regiments who have served for two years in the Militia regiments and have received favourable testimonials should be granted commissions without purchase in the line. (Hear, hear.) Non-commissioned officers, of course, as now, should obtain commissions; and considering that one of the consequences of this proposal would be to abolish the rank of cornet and ensign, it is necessary to consider whether it would not be expedient to institute an order of cadets. The Royal Commission on Military Education recommended that there should be garrison instructors and regimental instructors in the regiments. We have carried into effect the proposal as regards garrison instruction to great advantage; and when you have extended it to regimental instructors, it is at least a question whether it would not be of great advantage that young men should enter the regiments as cadets under the regimental instructors before they receive their commissions. If this were done the commissions could be withheld in the case of young men who found, upon trial, either that they did not like the service or that the service did [illegible] Then, of course, there would be the Universit[illegible] now, in common with the general public, rec[illegible] sions by competitive examination. These [illegible] by which it is proposed admission to the arm[illegible] gained on the abolition of purchase. Then [illegible] question of promotion, and if we adopt the o[illegible] Royal Commission as regards the feeling of [illegible] should decide that promotion be made by sel[illegible] of all the problems of life, none is so difficult [illegible] to decide in whose hands the power of selection [illegible] side, and by what rule that power should be exercised. (Hear, hear.) One thing, however, is quite certain; we shall all agree that the administration of the patronage of the army should not be placed in the hands of a political party. (Hear, hear.) That is a point upon which the committee of which Sir James Graham was chairman expressed the strongest opinion. At present the responsibility rests upon the Secretary of State, and I don't think he should be relieved of that responsibility. If an improper appointment be made, the person who should be responsible to the Crown and the country is the Secretary of State; but the selection of the person destined for promotion should not rest with him, but with a high military officer, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. To secure fairness of promotion, the reports of general officers inspecting will be furnished in greater completeness to the General Commanding-in-Chief, and be tabulated and recorded in the office of the Military Secretary. These will form the basis for selection according to the regulations about to be laid down; but I will not enter into details upon the mode in which security is to be afforded to the army for the impartiality and fairness of promotion, because the matter is still being carefully considered by some of the most eminent officers in the army; and I must render my thanks to Sir W. Mansfield for the assistance he has been good enough to give me upon this subject in conjunction with his Royal Highness the Field Officer Commanding-in-Chief. Speaking generally, promotion from subaltern to captain would be regimental, and, speaking generally, promotion from captain to major and from major to lieutenant-colonel would be army promotion. First appointments would be limited in point of time, so that those whom experience proved to be inefficient at the expiration of some limited period—say, five years—would cease to bear Her Majesty's commission. I believe this is very much the system that prevails in the Prussian army, where it is attended with this result—that when a man finds that he is not selected he naturally discovers he is not wanted and leaves the service. It is, in fact, a system designed to sift out those failing through defect in character, health, conduct, or intellect to come up to the proper standard of military excellence; it will not prejudicially affect officers of average ability and zeal, nor will it operate to elevate juniors far above their seniors, except in cases of very extraordinary merit. But you will observe that there is one important consideration at the root of this part of the question—namely, that it is just possible, after spending this large sum of money to abolish purchase, we may simply be laying the foundation for another system of purchase. (Hear, hear.) The proposed security against the growth of another system of purchase is this:—Firstly, that the law shall be vigorously enforced; secondly, that the successor shall never be known until his predecessor has left his place; and thirdly, that wherever there is the slightest su[illegible] arrangement has forme[illegible] shall be vigorously exe[illegible] the rapidity of promoti[illegible] impossible at the prese[illegible] changes will occur afte[illegible] who take positions in t[illegible] those positions on that [illegible] that promotion will p[illegible] average of past years. [illegible] large powers to be vest[illegible] vested in the officer wh[illegible] the Sovereign to be Co[illegible] ject to the approval of [illegible] there have been two offi[illegible] been administered—th[illegible] in Pall-mall, and that of the officer commanding-in-chief at the Horse Guards. It is not easy to exaggerate the inconvenience arising from the separation of these two offices. That inconvenience was commented upon by Sir James Graham's committee more than ten years ago, and it is, I believe, universally admitted; but physical obstacle have hitherto prevented our overcoming this inconvenience. It is the desire of every one, I believe, that, if possible, a new

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building should be ultimately erected upon the historical site where the Horse Guards now stands; but we have never been able to obtain the means of carrying that into effect, and even if we had the site to-morrow it would probably be something like ten years before the design could be accomplished. Hitherto there has been no room for the two establishments in either one of these buildings, but last year a very considerable reduction in the establishments of both was made, and now we shall be able to accommodate under the roof of the War-office in Pall-Mall the officer commanding-in-chief and all that belongs to the principal establishment of the Horse Guards. (Hear, hear.) The next question is what is to be the tenure of the officer commanding-in-chief and the Military Secretary. Perhaps I may be allowed to say, in passing, that I have seen with very great regret a great many remarks upon this subject of a personal character. (Cheers.) I shall make no further allusion to this fact, lest by doing so I should be myself the unwilling instrument of importing matter of that description into the discussion, matter which I am persuaded it would be the wish and the duty of both sides of the House to avoid. Her Majesty's Government think that the position of the officer commanding-in-chief must be looked upon as an exceptional one as compared with that of any other staff officer, and that, therefore, it cannot be regulated with mere reference to time. His continuance in and removal from office must depend upon considerations of public policy. I conceive, then, that it would be a mistake to apply to the person holding that office a condition derived from the mere limit of time. (Hear, hear.) But with regard to the post of Military Secretary, which is now exempt from the five years' rule that applies to other staff officers, I think there is no reason for maintaining that exemption. (Hear, hear.) Our object should be to secure the greatest exactness and the greatest impartiality in regard to every officer in the army; and the intention is that promotion should rest upon the selection of the officer who may be commanding in chief, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War. I have now, I think, exhausted—I am afraid at too much length (cheers)—what I have to say on the difficult question of purchase. I do not say that we have devised a theoretically perfect plan, but, after balancing the matter with the best judgment I have been able to bring to bear upon it, I do earnestly recommend our proposal to this House as being the one surrounded with the smallest difficulties; and I do not see how you can achieve any complete organization in this country of an army combining the regular with the auxiliary forces until you have abolished the system of purchase in the regular army. Then, with respect to the auxiliary forces, in 1870 we divided our military districts into sub districts, under the command of general officers; and that arrangement, as far as I can understand, works to the satisfaction of the officers of the Militia. I believe they prefer that amount of union with the regular service, and to be placed under the general officer of their district. But we have now in these Estimates included a colonel on the staff for every one of these sub-districts, who will have under him between 15,000 and 20,000 of the auxiliary forces of the country; and we propose to make him a kind of brigadier, or commander of the whole force, in order that they may be more closely compacted and united together. The Inspector-General of Recruiting, after a study of the reports of the inspecting officers, tells me, I am happy to say, that he thinks them satisfactory as regards these auxiliary forces. Yet I think it will be admitted by gentlemen connected with them who sit in this House, that there has not been a sufficiently close inspection of them, and that if a better system were adopted in that respect it would add greatly to the efficiency of those forces. We, therefore, propose that there should be a colonel on the staff of the regular army for every 15,000 or 20,000 of the auxiliary forces. Then we come to the question, from whom should these auxiliary forces hold their commission; and this is a question which, at some periods of our history, was a great political consideration, but I think it has long ceased to be so. The opinion of Her Majesty's Government is that the commissions now given by the Lords Lieutenant of the counties should in future emanate from the Queen. (Hear.) We propose, therefore, to transfer to and vest in the Queen the issuing of commissions, and to provide that the auxiliary forces, although of course recruited, enlisted, and embodied according to their own separate constitution and character, should all be under one command, and all regarded as members of the general defensive and military system of the country. (Hear, hear.) The promotions will all be made on the same principles as in the regular army, the Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces being always consulted with respect to every promotion. In reference to first commissions, I should hope that the Lord Lieutenant of the county would give his recommendation so that that most valuable element of the Militia force, the county influence, might not be lost. (Hear, hear.) In communicating to the Militia a more military charcter, it is far from the desire of the Government to deprive it of any portion of that local character which we know to be so important. (Hear, hear.) Then we come to the question, how we can give a greater local connexion to the regular army. I have already said that the detailed organization of the forces cannot be completely undertaken, much less carried into effect, until Parliament declares its mind upon these great questions. Do you agree with the Government in thinking that in ordinary times we should look exclusively to voluntary service, and should not entertain the notion of compulsory service except in the case of a great emergency? When Parliament has come to its decision on that point, one important part of the problem will have been solved. The next question is, Do you approve the abolition of purchase in the army? and the third question is, Do you approve the transfer from Lords Lieutenant of the counties of the powers now exercised by them, and of their being vested in the Crown? But already something exists which will go some distance towards giving a greater local connexion to the army. The old principle of depot battalions was much objected to on several grounds. It was inefficient; it removed their officers from direct subordination to their commanding officers, and placed them under the commanding officers of the depot battalions. Now it is proposed to establish training centres for the regular troops and the Militia upon the local principle. Each colonel on the staff having from 15,000 to 20,000 men under him, would also have under him the whole recruiting service of his district; he would have the command of all the reserves, except the technical instruction of the artillery which would be under officers of the Royal Artillery. The infantry regiments which have now a local designation would retain that designation, and be attached to the sub-district in which the county they belong to is included. Regiments not having a local designation will be assigned to a sub-district, regard being had to its population and recruiting power. Regiments will recruit in their own sub-districts. The permanent staff of the Militia and the Volunteers will be utilized by the colonel on the staff when the regiment is not out. Recruits for the Militia will be trained as far as possible with those for the regular army, and it is proposed to train them for a longer period than is done now (hear, hear), the object not being to extend the term of training the Militia—which would, generally speaking, be such a disturbance of the labour of the country that it could not be endured—but sending the recruits to be much better trained at first in order that they may not require a longer training after they have joined their regiments. The adjutants of the reserves should be frequently selected from captains on full pay of a regiment of the same district, and they should be appointed for five years, subject to renewal if specially recommended, being in the meantime supernumerary to their regiments. In that way a close connexion would be established between the regular and the Militia regiments of the county. In like manner the permanent staff of officers of the county regular regiment would frequently be lent to the Militia regiment during the period of training if it desired to receive it. The Militia Reserve of the sub-district would, as a general rule, in the event of war, be drafted to the regiments in the same sub-district, although, from the exigencies of the service, it might not be possible to do so in all cases. That is a sort of general outline of the mode in which it is proposed, under the colonels of the Staff, to unite more closely than ever was done heretofore the regular and the auxiliary forces of the country. With regard to the Volunteers, they are a force for which I have always felt and expressed the greatest possible respect; and I think it is a noble spectacle to see the sacrifice of time and convenience which has been made by men who have no other desire than to serve their country. At the same time I believe everybody sees that a much more careful organization of the Volunteer force is necessary if it is to be made an integral part of our effective military system. (Hear, hear.) Well, I think I may say for myself that we were the first to admit the principle that all necessary expenses for the Volunteers were to be paid by the State. We examined carefully what these necessary expenses were, and they amounted, after the best calculation we could make, to the sum that is now allowed—namely, to the power of earning 35s. per man per annum. But, inasmuch as one of the greatest deficiencies of the Volunteer force has been the imperfect fitness of the officers for the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, we have thought the proper way of giving an additional capitation allowance would be not to scatter it broad-cast over the whole body, but to give larger sums to officers and non-commissioned officers who, by receiving instruction, render themselves more efficient. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose we propose to take for the year an additional sum of £40,000. Further, we do not intend that any commanding officer of Volunteers shall hold at the same time two commissions, or, if he does, one of them must be of a purely honorary character. (Hear.) Allowances have for some time been made to the Artillery Volunteers to enable some of their body to proceed to Shoeburyness for the purpose of receiving instructions, and those who have read the reports made by the Royal Artillery officers on the subject must have been struck by the great value which this training has had. (Hear, hear.) We now propose to extend this system to the Rifle Volunteers, and to enable some of them to attend camps of instruction, a proceeding from which we expect much good to result. (Hear, hear.) We do not wish to lay down small and vexatious rules for a body like the Volunteers, but rather to place the force on a broad and firm basis, at the same time providing that no corps shall receive the benefit of the capitation grant unless the officers in command are able to report them really and actually efficient as defenders of their country. Some of the rules at present in existence do not appear to be of much benefit to the force. It is an anomaly that a man may be technically "efficient" as a rifleman without ever having been to the targets. It must appear reasonable that a man should be expected to make himself a rifleman before receiving the capitation grant. All that is now required to be done by a Volunteer to entitle him to a certificate granting capitation is that he should fire 60 rounds, a feat which I have seen performed in two minutes at Wimbledon, and therefore I think it would not be calling upon the Volunteers to make any excessive sacrifice if we ask them to submit to terms which shall render them more efficient for the service they have bound themselves to perform. It is one part of the Government plan to make arrangements for brigading the Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers more largely than has been the case in the past, and that being so, I have put a clause into the Bill providing that when Volunteers are out with the Regulars they shall be considered as being on actual military service, the meaning of which is that the Mutiny Act would apply to them. (Cheers.) Another great difficulty with which we have had to contend in reference to the Volunteers has been the irregularity with which many of them attend to their duties. It seems to me unreasonable that when a flying column has been sent from Aldershott to Wimbledon to be present at a Volunteer review, and when the Commander-in-Chief or some officer of high rank in the Army has undertaken to go down and review the forces, it shall be a matter of uncertainty how many Volunteers will be present. This is a state of things we ought to take measures to remedy. Again, under the Volunteer Act a Volunteer is exempt from the ballot for the Militia, although he is allowed to leave the corps to which he belongs after a fortnight's notice. We do not propose to continue this regulation, but only to exempt those Volunteers from the Militia ballot who have entered into a long contract of service with their corps. (Hear, hear.) I have, therefore, only to say in conclusion that if these arrangements are carried out, all the forces being under one command, and that command being exercised in every division by the general officer commanding, there will be under him colonels and lieutenant-colonels in charge of the auxiliary forces, and lieutenant-colonels of the Royal Artillery, especially for the Militia and Volunteer Artillery; the recruiting and training centres will be so managed that the regiments will have local names, and recruit in their own localities; and the Militia recruits will be trained by instructors with adjutants attached to the permanent staff. I may now, perhaps, repeat to the Committee the forces to which we should have to look for the defence of the country if the proposals I have made were carried out, and all the branches of the service raise to a high standard of efficiency. There would be—Field and Horse Artillery, 8,473; Garrison Horse Artillery, 7,419; Depot Brigade and Riding Establishment, 2,852; Militia 15,854; and Volunteers, 34,005, making a total of 68,603. There would be 12,952 cavalry and 14,000 Yeomanry, amounting in all to 26,952. The Engineers would number 3,949, and the Volunteers 6,280—in all, 10,229. Of infantry regulars there would be 69,181; of Militia, 123,146. total, 192,327; and of Volunteers, 130,386, making a total under that head of 322,713, to which must be added departmental corps 3,282, giving a grand total of 431,779; with the first and second class army reserve, 470,717 men. (Cheers.) I only wish to refer to one or two points further. One is the question of billeting, and with regard to that we propose to give to any locality or localities the power to borrow money from the Treasury, at a reasonable rate of interest, in order to provide for the billeting during the period over which the loan has to run. We are on the best possible understanding at present with the railway companies, but in order to be prepared for any contingency we propose to take powers under the Bill by which should danger arise, the Government may take possession of the whole railway system for military purposes. A few words on one or two other points, and I have done. Some time ago I applied to my right hon. friend at the head of the Government to authorize me say that the patronage of the Post-Office, which has a great number of outdoor employments suitable for pensioners and persons connected with the Army Reserve, might be used for the purpose of giving employment to such persons. I am authorized to say that, so far as is consistent with good service, it is intended to act upon the suggestion I made to my right hon. friend. (Hear, hear.) The year just passed has seen many changes both at home and abroad. Her Majesty's Government has introduced the 35-ton gun, which is, I believe, the most powerful weapon known in the world; we have altered the field artillery and introduced the 16-pounder gun, which is of its kind the most powerful weapon known; and by changing the Snider for the Martini-Henry rifle we have armed our infantry with the best rifle known. (Hear, hear.) One other incident of the year I think it right to mention. Amid so many great events the expedition which was sent to the Red River, in consequence of an insurrection in the territory, has been almost entirely lost sight of. It is due to those who took part in that expedition that they should have the credit of it. The expedition consisted of about 420 of the British army and 750 Canadian Volunteers, acting in harmony together—a very agreeable circumstance. (Hear, hear.) It involved a journey of 600 miles over a forest never hitherto traversed by a military force, and the intervening obstacles were of the most serious kind. But all the difficulties were successfully overcome, and the troops having accomplished their object returned immediately to Canada, there being a total absence of crime and of sickness (hear, hear), every arrangement having previously been made to meet every difficulty. My hon. friend the worthy baronet, the member for Carlisle, will rejoice to know that one of the reasons of this happy state of affairs was that spirits formed no part of the daily ration. ("Hear" and a laugh), and no intoxicating liquors were obtainable in that inhospitable country. (A laugh.) But if the House will allow me, I should like to read one passage from the report from Sir G. Wolseley, who commanded this expedition; and the reason why I wish to read it is this—that we are constantly told that the civil administration would be sure to break down whenever it was tried. But it is due to the right hon. baronet opposite (Sir J. Pakington), who instituted that department, and to those who took part in promoting it, to state the successful manner in which it overcame the difficulties it had to encounter in this expedition. Colonel Wolseley says:—

"As regards the civil administration, I have to remark that the amalgamation of the many civil departments into one, that of the Control, was put upon its first practical trial in the field during this expedition, with the happiest results. I found that having all the civil officers available for any sort of duty connected with administration was a great economy of labour, and enabled the duties to be performed by a much smaller number than could have been done formerly, when, under similar circumstances, it would have been necessary to have had an officer of each department present at every post, and perhaps with each detachment of troops. A vast amount of useless correspondence is saved by the new system, and the administrative labour that must always more or less devolve upon an officer commanding a mixed force in the field is greatly reduced, and his work facilitated thereby, giving him much more time to attend to his important military duties."

That was the object, as I understood, the late Government had in view in instituting the department—that there should be a saving of useless correspondence, a saving of administrative labour, and that an officer commanding a mixed force in the field should have more time to attend to his important military duties. I think it due to all concerned to mention this expedition and the success which attended it. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, I think I have concluded—I am conscious how very imperfectly (cheers)—the arduous task I had undertaken. Her Majesty's Government call upon you, if you adopt their measures, for a great sacrifice, but if you make that sacrifice the objects we have in view are these—we ask you for no increase of the standing army beyond that which you made at the end of last Session, but we propose to raise the Army Reserve as rapidly and largely as we can by short service in the army. We desire to pass as many men through the ranks as can be done having regard to the number of recruits and the time required to make a man an efficient soldier. We propose to increase the Militia, to organize the Volunteers, to provide for compulsory service in cases of emergency, to abolish purchase, to withdraw from lords lieutenant the power they have now in regard to the auxiliary forces, to combine the whole under general officers, to appoint colonels on the staff in sufficient numbers to this army, to combine recruiting for the Line with that of the command of Reserves, to fuse together as we can the Regular and Reserve forces by appointing officers of the Regular army to positions in the reserve, and by giving subalterns and Militia commissions in the Line. We propose to brigade them together, to find field artillery for all arms, to enable counties to get rid of the inconvenience of billets, to gain command of the railway communication of the country, in case of emergency—in short, we propose to unite all the voluntary forces of the country into one defensive army, with power to supplement by compulsion in cases of emergency—all to be under the command of the general officers commanding in districts, subordinate to one Commander-in-Chief, who will act with the approval of the Secretary of State; and, therefore, the whole will be under the direction and supreme control of Her Majesty's responsible Ministers. (Cheers.) I earnestly commend to your favourable consideration these proposals. (Cheers.) You will at any rate agree that we have not attempted to glide over the surface and propose some mere superficial and partial arrangements. We have done our best to deal with the principles that lie at the bottom of the service, and to build on them the firm foundations of a defensive force which may be a perfect security to the country not merely against danger, but against that which is scarcely less intolerable to the spirit and independence of Englishmen,—the perpetually recurring apprehension of danger. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the vote in the Estimates for the number of men.

Sir J. Pakington.—I am not about to follow the right hon. gentleman through his long and elaborate statement. Indeed, in the present state of my voice it would be impossible to make myself heard. But I hope the House will not be called upon to pronounce prematurely an opinion on the scheme of the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) I must also notice one point in the statement of the right hon. gentleman where he rather mistook what fell from me. He spoke with some satisfaction as regards the reserve at this moment compared with what it would be under his plan. I asked him whether he referred to the Militia Reserve, and he said he did. He seemed to suppose that I referred to the Militia Reserve with the intention of disparaging it; but I really had no such intention. I will not enter into a consideration of the subject at present, but will inquire what course the right hon. gentleman intends to take with regard to the discussion.

Mr. Cardwell replied that he would for the present withdraw the vote.

The vote was accordingly withdrawn.

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Mr. WARREN'S "REHEARSALS." *

(*Spectator*, Feb. 4.)

Mr. Warren, whom we may be allowed to congratulate on claiming in his own person the honours which he has won under the name of "William Lancaster," expresses with uncommon energy and passion the spirit of "revolt" which is so common among our young poets, we may say, among our young thinkers. They are never weary of protesting, with outcries more or less articulate and rational, in words that sometimes are full of noble despair, sometimes express nothing better than a base Epicurean philosophy, against the whole order of things, visible and invisible; against State policies which, vastly prodigal of life and wealth, do nothing to make men better and wiser; against a social morality which is infinitely burdensome without reaching to anything of purity and elevation, even against a nature which, in the half at least of its manifestations, seems to be malevolent, and a Deity whom, if only most of his own prophets are right, it would be better for mankind not to have known. It is impossible to read Mr. Warren's "book of verses," to use his own modest description of his work, without seeing in it the expression of such thoughts; it is equally impossible, however profound the dissatisfaction which we feel with this philosophy of negation and discontent, not to admire the nobleness and purity by which this expression is distinguished.

In Mr. Warren's case this spirit of revolt has a somewhat singular manifestation. It is in the handling of classical subjects that he chiefly delights; and when he finds himself in classical regions he seems to have no choice but to show himself the partizan of the Titans against Zeus. "Pandora," which we may call the principal poem in the volume, is a vehement denunciation of perpetual hostility against the new ruler of the gods, with which the wise Titan refuses the treacherous gift which Epimetheus brings to him. "The Fall of the Titans" and "The Nymph's Protest" continue the same thought, the latter being especially significant as embodying the hostility between the worship of Nature and systems of theology. In "Zeus," again, is expressed the feeling of angry discontent against this unknown ruler, so far away in his invisible distance, so different therefore from the visible tangible powers of earth,—this supreme lord, who is too cruel or too careless to set right the wrongs of the world:—

"And underneath his throne the wail comes up,
And now men praise him that he is so great,
And now they curse him that he lets them die,
And now some blessing feign, dissembling hate,
But one and all he lets their wail go by."

It is easy to see, that carefully and intelligently as Mr. Warren has studied his models, the feeling thus expressed may easily be out of harmony with the true tone of classical poetry. The great drama of Æschylus is, it is true, throughout its length the expression of the human sympathies that look to earth-born rather than to heavenly divinities, while through much of the Greek poetry there runs the thought of powers, whether deities or destinies, that are hostile or but half-benevolent to men. But this thought is expressed with calmness, almost, it may be said, with contentment, anyhow, without the passion, the unrest, the bitterness of complaint which it takes to itself in the mouth of a modern poet. To the ancients *fatum*, the doom of the unseen powers, however terrible it might be, was always at the same time the *fas*; the "must be," was the "ought to be;" the modern bard revolts with fierce accusations of wrong against that which shocks his conscience or mars his life. How true, for instance, in much of its phrasing is the fine passage which we quote below to the classical models, but yet how unlike what any Greek or Roman would have written! It is Prometheus's final refusal of the gift of Zeus:—

"Therefore who sets to cope with Zeus his face,
Hath slender hours of pastime, and lays by
Love that is born, as some soft flower in dreams,
The season lily of a wintry spring;
Must lay love by for ever and a day,
And childless gird him braver for the fight,
And wage securer onset; if each child
Is a new wounding place that he must guard,
A new rift in his harness to defend
Against the subtle vengeance; keen of eye;
Finger on bow; crouched snake-like; arrows near.
He too that would not bend to save himself
Will crawl to save his children; let me gain
A lonely glory or a childless fall.
Therefore I do refuse her fair and true,
False or unfair, resign her either way.
He, who has made her in his craft, may guide
Her darkened eyes in roads where is no light,
Nor any song, but noise of smitten breasts,
Wrung hands, tear-weeping, hiss and ache of woe.
Is she not then his instrument and blind?
As we could train her in all gracious ways
He will mislead her simple hands to harm,
She guileless all the while. O brother, fear her;
Blind are her steps, her master terrible,
And hungry with the famine of old hate
To crush our race out in red fire and gloom."

How essentially modern, too, is this description of the Olympian Gods!—

"They laugh or weep not; what is worth their weeping?
Sweet youth fails not beneath them like a reed,
The shadow and the shine are in their keeping.
The large deep flows on under them, the cloud
Is strewn along their tables, and the light
Is broad about them, when the wind is loud;
And the deep gates of sunset in their sight
Born with the broken day. But these maintain
High state as always. Their hands reap and slay,
Nor render any reason. They are fain,
Because their rule cannot be put away;
Because their arrows swerve not when they draw,
Because their halls are winter proof, their hate
Mighty and fat with store of death, their law
Shod with the iron permanence of fate.
Being cruel, they can glut their cruel will;
Wrathful, allow their wrath its utmost way;
Insatiate, can almost lust their fill;
Listless, can drowse on tinted cloud all day,
Lulled by the nations wailing as they pray."

But, modern or ancient, it is certainly grand verse.

In another poem, of considerable importance, called "The Strange Parable," the same tendency of thought assumes a different phase. It bears reference to the passage, "When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest, and findeth none. Then he saith, I will return into my house from whence I came out; and when he is come, he findeth it empty, swept, and garnished. Then goeth he, and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there; and the last state of that man is worse than the first,"—and Mr. Warren treats it in this fashion. The possessed man feels himself free from the evil spirit which has long tormented him:—

"Only a kind of echo-pain remained,
And yet my soul ached with the loss of this,
My old abhorrence. It had wrought its roots
And worked its fibres round my nature so
That I was lost without the thing I loathed."

The dreariness of this vacancy is powerfully described. Soon it drives the man forth. He seeks the solitude of the hills:—

"Weary was I of all my fellows' ways;
And lonely on the summits I was best.
Sometimes a peat-tarn capped the giant chain;
A waste of ice, pale grass, and sodden sedge
And rotten fangs of rush; whose trembling floor
Festered in moss, and darkened to decay.
Yet here I shuddered, as the star-time came,
To see the evil spirits of the fen
Trimming their lamps to lure me. And I sighed,
Knowing how fiends had marred the under vales,
To find new demons herded in the snows
Up in the eternal solitudes of God.
Therefore I wandered on, and still no peace;
And still I paced the uplands dry and drear.
And still the curse stung burning at my heart."

These "dry places" of the parable are powerfully pictured, though they are too much of an Alpine character, as, for instance, in this fine description of a glacier,—

"The cracks of that dread violet lake
Frozen and fast since God created snow,"

to suit the associations of the original. Here all the visions of past evil in his life haunt him; death, which he seeks, refuses to meet him. At the last he comes back to his house:—

"Ay me, returning! This is no return.
The core of desolation, where no rest
Shall come for ever, or one eyelid fall
In that sweet pure oblivion of the just.
Empty and swept and garnished tho' it be,
This is no home, but some sepulchral den
Set round with urn and ashes of the dead;
Death breathes about its chambers like a blight,
The hearth is darkened with a phantom curse;
I think no child will play there any more,
And I am lonelier here than on the void.

"So went I forth, and took unto my need
Seven former comrades in the naked walls;
They came and dwelt there, souls that mock the light,
And banter with the melancholy time,
Unheeding the to-morrow" . . . .

And this is the end:—

"Tho' for a season he may conquer down
And put to flight the traitor legion well,
Yet with to-morrow's light they will return;
And if he yield, relapsing to their rule,
Relapse is worse perdition to the man,
Than to have never left his sin at all.
Ay me, mysterious doom! what help is mine?"

Now, there is much power of expression in all this, but the first obvious criticism on it is, that Mr. Warren has misread the parable. Manifestly he supposes that the "he" who wanders through dry places" is the man, whereas it is the evil spirit. There may be, doubtless there is, a terrible truth in his treatment of the subject, and doubtless it is one of the hinted meanings of the parable, though scarcely the chief one. At the same time, the blunder, for it is nothing less, is absolutely inexcusable when a man takes, as the poet takes in such a case, the part of Advocatus Diaboli; he ought, at least, to be scrupulously correct. It would have been a "strange parable" indeed if the Divine Speaker had represented, as this poem would make us believe that he represented, a man driven by the sheer sense of desolation, without any hint of fault, into a worse evil than that from which he had been delivered.

We have dwelt on what we think the great blemish of Mr. Warren's poetry,—it suggests nothing but doubts which are only too ready to come to us, makes nothing clearer but the outlines of a darkness which is only too visible. Take these lines, for instance:—

"Arise and take thine ease,
For thou art Lord; and these
Are but as sprinkled dust before thy power.
Art thou the less divine,
If they lift hands and whine,
Or less eternal since they crawl an hour?
After a little pain to fold their hands,
And perish like the beasts that tilled their lands.

"They dug their field and died,
Believed thee or denied;
Cursed at thy name or fed thy shrine with fume.
Loved somewhat, hated more,
Hoarded, grew stiff and sore,
Got sturdy sons to labour in their room;
Became as alien faces in their land;
Died, worn and done with as a waste of sand.

"Strong are alone the dead.
They need not bow the head,
Or reach one hand in ineffectual prayer.
Safe in their iron sleep
What wrong shall make them weep,
What sting of human anguish reach them there?
They are gone safe beyond the strong one's reign,
Who shall decree against them any pain?"

What could be more hopeless? Mr. Warren has in no small measure the gifts of the poet, but we cannot hope or even wish for him the highest success till he can come to believe in Light.

* *Rehearsals: a Book of Verses.* By John Leicester Warren, Author of "Philoctetes." London: Strahan and Co. 1870.

Mr. HARRISON ON THE EFFACEMENT OF ENGLAND.

(*Saturday Review*, Feb. 4.)

Mr. Frederic Harrison has published in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* a forcible Essay, under the title of the "Effacement of England," on the political effacement of France and the European supremacy of Prussia. Everything which Mr. Harrison writes is worth reading, for he thinks vigorously, feels strongly, and expresses himself with genuine eloquence. His style derives an additional attraction from the unconcealed intolerance which regards his opponents as pedants, sophists, twaddlers, or hypocrites. His occasional exaggerations have little tendency to mislead, and they prove how thoroughly he is in earnest. It is not exactly true that "large and populous cities have been, not once, but twenty, thirty, forty times bombarded and burnt, and the women and children in them wantonly slaughtered with the sole object of inflicting suffering." The Germans have not in fact "fired and shattered a city of two million souls, or ground its palaces and churches to powder in mere brutality;" but every reader of the newspapers knows the facts, and may easily understand Mr. Harrison's meaning. It would not have been in the power even of Moltke or Bismarck to burn the same city forty times over, nor indeed have they burnt or tried to burn a single city in France; but the German armies have laid a heavy hand on the country, although they have not ground Paris to powder either in mere brutality or under the influence of any other motive. If Paris had not capitulated, its buildings would have been seriously damaged, and the sufferings of its two millions of inhabitants would have been greatly aggravated. When a State thinks fit to turn its capital into a great fortress, it must be understood to invite a siege with all its consequences. It would be a monstrous pretension that France should maintain an impregnable centre of resistance which a victorious enemy was prohibited from assailing. The measures which have at last extorted submission have certainly not been adopted in a spirit of mere brutality. When a creditor puts in an execution, his object is rather to recover his money than to persecute his debtor. The inaccuracy which commonly attends rhetorical excitement is illustrated in a trifling matter by the statement that the death of the Crown Prince would probably be followed by a regency of Prince Frederic Charles for a term of twenty years. The Crown Prince was married thirteen years ago, and his heir must be eleven or twelve years old; yet it may be admitted that Mr. Harrison is justified in setting aside the anticipation of a peaceful policy which are founded on the character of the Crown Prince.

The more serious part of the Essay contains an alarming picture of the dangers which are to be apprehended from the aggrandizement of Prussia. Mr. Harrison describes with all the force of antipathy the military aristocracy which, as he says, has at last found a man of genius to represent and to use it. "Scratch the Junker, and you will find the Lanzknecht" "The Empire, threatened already by the people, must rest on the vast soldier-caste; to reward and stimulate that soldier-caste, fresh aliment must be found for its soldier pride." One of the chief aspirations of Germany is the creation of a navy by which the sovereignty of the seas may be wrested from England. On the other hand, according to Mr. Harrison, France, with all her faults and mistakes, has now for half a century concurred more and more in the policy of England. Public opinion in both countries has coincided on the great questions of Turkey, of Italy, of Poland, and Denmark; and even when the French Government has gone contrary, the feeling of the nation has been sound. There is some truth in Mr. Harrison's statement, but it is the half-truth of the advocate rather than the impartial conclusion of the judge. It was the Emperor, and not the French people, that defended Turkey and liberated Italy; and neither the Emperor nor the people consented to join England in the defence of Denmark. If it were worth while to diverge upon a side issue, it might perhaps appear that the Danish question was not altogether simple; and that the attachment of Schleswig and Holstein to Germany was not less worthy of consideration than the devotion of Alsace and Lorraine to France; but on the whole Mr. Harrison is right in regretting the partial and temporary effacement of France. There is always reason to fear that a great and triumphant military Power will use and misuse its strength. If words or wishes could undo the results of the last six months, the great majority of Englishmen would agree with Mr. Harrison in replacing the European system where it stood before the war. The alternative with which statesmen have actually to deal is undoubtedly formidable. The German Emperor is more powerful than the first Napoleon was at the summit of his greatness; and Mr. Harrison believes that, with his civil and military counsellors around him, he is not less ambitious and aggressive. It is a plausible doctrine that a military aristocracy must be provided with opportunities of employment and victory; nor is it inconceivable that Count Bismarck may still have projects of aggrandisement in reserve. It is one of the favourite arts of the orator to represent as certain or as existent a more or less probable product of the imagination. The Prussian Junkers or Lanzknechts have formed a military caste for many generations, and yet their Government has been habitually unwarlike. When the freedom of Germany and of Europe was at stake Prussia maintained peace from 1794 to 1806, and from 1815 to 1864 she frequently incurred obloquy by unwillingness to draw the sword. In 1850 Frederic William IV. was ridiculed throughout Germany for his submission to Austria and Russia; and in 1854 and 1855 the Prussian Government resisted the urgent appeals of the Western Powers and of Austria. Six weeks of war in 1866, and six months of war in 1870 and 1871, cannot have wholly changed the policy and the character of the people and the Government. The German Emperor is, as Mr. Harrison for another purpose suggests, not a transient adventurer, dependent for his power on the favour of the army.

Mr. Harrison touches but lightly on the practical conclusion which he draws from his elaborate catalogue of dangers. That England should intervene on behalf of France is an intelligible proposition, but it is not a necessary inference. There are still successors of the Whigs of a former generation who dispute the necessity and expediency of the great war against Napoleon; and if the first French Empire had not been avowedly and irreconcilably hostile to England, their opinions would at least be plausible. A declaration of war against Germany would scarcely be justified by vague suspicion of the designs of Bismarck, or even by repugnance to the supremacy of a military caste. It is at least possible that Mr. Harrison may be mistaken, and that the Germans may be sincere in their professions of an earnest desire of peace. It will be time enough to display jealousy of the German navy when it has come into existence. Even if the French are forced to surrender a part of their fleet they will not furnish seamen or naval experience to their enemies. It might even be contended that a German fleet would be a hostage for peace with England; but it is sufficient that the experiment of becoming a maritime Power could offer no just cause of offence. The best reason which Mr. Harrison can urge for a coalition against Germany is founded on the good old principle of the balance of power. The modern repudiation of the traditionary policy of England may be attributed to inertness and timidity as justly as to improvement in statesmanlike wisdom; but it is surprising that an advocate of revolutionary changes should fall back on the maxims of Chatham, of Pitt, and of Palmerston. It seems that the acquiescence of the governing orders in the policy of Cobden is the crowning proof of their degradation. Perhaps it may at least as fairly be regarded as a proof that they have in fact ceased to govern. The constituencies of England are not sufficiently interested in international questions; and it is certain that if Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were to follow Mr. Harrison's advice they would fail to command the assent of the House of Commons or of the country. At the beginning of the century English statesmen, with many faults, were absolutely fearless. In the memoirs and confidential letters of the time there is nothing more striking than the calm confidence which is rather implied than professed in the presence of the most imminent dangers. If Mr. Harrison could inspire modern Ministers with the same indifference to danger, he would have done something to counteract the incidental evils which have resulted from the extension of popular influence; but it would still remain a grave question whether it was prudent or justifiable to engage in an unprovoked war for the sole purpose of maintaining or restoring the balance of power.

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The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1[illegible]	per Rupee.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 13[illegible]	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 7th March 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS:

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ....5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Head Office.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

London Bankers—THE CITY BANK.

Branches and Agencies.

BOMBAY	RANGOON	HONGKONG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
AKYAB	BATAVIA	HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

Messrs. Glyn & Co.

and

The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4	"
3	do.	1/10 5/8	"
2	do.	1/10 9/16	"
1	do.	1/10 1/2	"
On demand		1/10 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/10 3/8	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/4	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months..........5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000 sterling.

Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

Fire Branch.

Fire Premiums 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life Premiums 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions.)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Bart., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—R. W. Kelley, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	Peter McLagan, Esq., M. P.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	James Morton, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq., J. P.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for FIRE AND LIFE Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the LIFE branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding FIRE AND LIFE [illegible] LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st [illegible]

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.......... £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

Medical Referee for Bombay.

Dr. H. W DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Benga
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	J. G. Foley Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq.	W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	and C. Peile, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring.......... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were.......... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notice of assignment of Policies received and registered [illegible] notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

WANTED.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES. Address E., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, from 1st March, the HOUSE next to the Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba.—Apply at the Office of the Colaba Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, known as the BALMORAL HALL, together with OUTHOUSES and STABLES.—Apply to N. DE GA, Prospect House, Grant Road.

Bombay, 9th March 1871.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI HUNTERS. Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 1[illegible]
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 35.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and Mcinnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 5s. 6d.
" " " Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the Largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES,

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara,
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of Pure Coal Tar Soap is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress "SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS," under which name it is registered.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
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